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Unwise tactics

Space defector brings secrets to Britain

By PETER HARVEY

The deputy chief of the Soviet space programme, Mr Anatol Fedoseyev, in Britain. He defected to the West on May 27 while a member of the Russian delegation to the Paris air show, and arrived in London last week.

Mr Fedoseyev, who has been given Government permission to stay here, is under hour armed guard. Security officials fear that the Soviet secret service will attempt to kidnap him or otherwise render him useless to the West.

His defection is regarded as one of the most important for many years. Mr Fedoseyev, aged 52, is credited with a major part in Russia's space exploration. He engineered the current Soyuz space station operation and has intimate knowledge of Soviet space developments.

He has the title of Vice-Minister in charge of space research.

Our Science Correspondent writes: Mr Fedoseyev could possess defence information of great importance to the West. Russia's space programme integrates civil and military developments and although Mr Fedoseyev is known to have been associated with the civil Luna and Soyuz programme developments, it is inevitable that, as Vice-Minister for space research, he will be intimately acquainted with military work.

During the past four years the Russians have developed in their Cosmos series of satellites a number of special military techniques. These include bunter-killers with the ability to change orbit and destroy other satellites, surveillance satellites which regularly return information to earth in the form of a number of capsules, electronic recovery techniques of many kinds for surveillance information, and at least one type of fractional orbit bomb. The present status of these and other developments are not known with any certainty in the West.

Contact made

Development of any specialised space technique takes a long time—typically five to seven years. So Mr Fedoseyev could undoubtedly give the planners of Western counter-measures invaluable help.

It was believed last night that Mr Fedoseyev "signalled" his intention to defect about a fortnight before flying to Paris for the air show. Through intermediaries in Moscow, Paris and London, he contacted French and British Government officials and let it be known he wanted sanctuary in the West, preferably in Britain. He said he wanted to leave Soviet employment for "both domestic and very personal reasons." Mr Fedoseyev has a number of friends in this country. Some are connected with the aerospace industry.

About 48 hours after his arrival in Paris on May 25 he disappeared from the Soviet camp. The air show had opened the previous day, and he had attended several official ceremonies. On May 28, the Soviet delegation was recalled to Moscow. Mr Fedoseyev, working to a pre-arranged plan, is believed to have made contact with Western secret service men who took him to a hiding place on the outskirts of Paris. Soviet officials ordered their embassy in Paris to start a search. Extra KGB agents were brought in to organise the hunt, while Soviet agents in West Germany, Belgium, the United States, and Britain were alerted. The Soviet Embassy did not officially notify the French Government that Mr Fedoseyev was missing until June 1, but by then his route to Britain had been laid out.

The French police, probably unaware of the true circumstances of the case, began a search but failed to find any trace of Mr Fedoseyev. The KGB also failed. He remained in hiding in various places in and around Paris until last Monday or Tuesday. Then he was

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Upper lips stiff in Tollygunge

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 20

IT WAS the second day of the Monsoon Gymkhana down at the Tollygunge Club on Saturday. The Bath Plate and the Asot Plate had been run, and Boh Wright, the chief steward, was presenting the Weedon Challenge Cup to a fresh faced girl with a county accent and muddied jodhpurs. David Nicoll, an executive from Angus patted his wife's mount, Fair Go, as it trotted to the start of the last race of the day, the Cawnpore Scurry.

A scurry it was. A quick 700-yard dash through the heat, some spirited cheering from the embankment enclosure, and Nicoll was home, a good four lengths ahead of Mr Prendergast on board Marco, the polo club's entry. David Nicoll went down to collect his winnings, 289 rupees and to buy his

wife a cup of well-earned tea. As they left for the clubhouse, the mansion of a one-time indigo plantation, the evening thunderstorm broke with characteristic ferocity: the huge old oaks in the grounds swayed and crashed, the fountains taking to the air, the club members dashed for shelter, their bearers shielding them from the unpleasantness of an Indian summer with massive, heavy umbrellas.

Calcutta on a Saturday, monsoon or not, is fun for the British. This weekend, once the races were over there were the films—Footprints On the Moon, or Romeo and Juliet, next week there is a brains trust, and down at the swimming club there will be dancing

and bingo on the terrace. Everywhere the notices display the attempt to enforce gentility: servants must not be tipped; bridge and mah-jong must not be played on the verandah during lunch; ladies are reassured that the shirts they can buy at the golf club shop have not run—is simply a new fashion just in from the UK.

Of course, all the clubs that form the hub of the British' breathless social whirl are no longer for Britons alone—economies militates against gentility now that the Raj is past. So the bound volumes of Panch at the Bengal Club are pored over by Sikhs and Latvians, Canberrans and Oskans, the orders for pink gins at the bar of the Bally-

gunge Cricket Club come in a multiplicity of accents. Diplomats' wives love to talk at their three weekly parties of how the Russian and Czech consuls can only confer in secret in the middle of the swimming club's outdoor pool. From opposite sides they leap in two and herding, to chat in hushed voices together as they do a slow crawl. Then out and dry and back for the more formal side of Iron Curtain's diplomacy.

Polygyn the clubs may have to be, but British in character they will remain. The Tollygunge, Club in particular, though its racing facilities may remind one more of Sedgfield than of Ascot, remains an outpost of the Raj, with portraits of the

Queen in the writing room and a gold medal presented by visiting lords down from Delhi. The swimming club, too, may not be quite so select as once, but still the White-Parsons family have managed to win the Wood Ward Trophy for the second year running. Jennifer and Lavinia between them are regular contenders for the Viceroy's Medal, and R. V. Briggs and Company reassure the swimmers twice weekly that the water is still pure and good and a slight belief to drink than water from most Calcutta taps.

But the existence of the British, or the foreign community in Calcutta, is a precarious one. Armed soldiers mingle with the rascals at Tollygunge, their heavy rides contrasting with Turn to back page, column 1

50 held in gang fight

Skinheads and greasers were involved in scuffles with police in a Kent village yesterday after the police had been called to prevent a clash between the two gangs. Fighting broke out between the rival gangs and more than 50 arrests were made.

Sixty Ramsgate skinheads travelled to Minster by train to fight the greasers. But when they arrived at the village railway station they were met by police, who refused to allow them to leave the station. Outside the station about 30 greasers waited to do battle. Some youths managed to climb the fence surrounding the station and fighting broke out.

Police reinforcements from Ramsgate and Margate were called to the village and a series of scuffles took place between police and youths. The youths were taken to Ramsgate police station. Police took possession of sticks and knives.

Ramsgate police said that 56 youths had been arrested, varying in age from 14 to 21. "A number will be charged and the remainder bailed to appear at Ramsgate police station at a later date," said a police spokesman.

Turn to back page, column 4

Market negotiators set for final thrust

From HELLA PICK: Luxembourg, June 20

Money, butter, cheese, and fish—that is the menu for what is hoped will be the last round of Common Market negotiations which will enable Mr Heath to clarify the Community's terms on the main issues affecting British membership.

Agreement could be reached this week, considering the co-operative mood of the EEC, although delay would mean postponement only until early July. Nobody now envisages a breakdown of the talks. The political will to have Britain in the Community is there, but this appears to have led to the postponement for a number of years of some of the more difficult issues, such as sterling, sugar, fish, New Zealand, and the later stages of Britain's budget contribution.

Every available hotel room here is taken up by negotiators, and by more or less obtrusive observers and pressure groups such as New Zealand and Australian officials, the Irish and the Scandinavians. Everyone is hopefully dug in for suspense, night marathons, topped by celebrations, and history in the raw of a rainy Luxembourg dawn.

M Pompidou could take some

of the fun and games out of the proceedings by quickly caving in on New Zealand. But it is doubtful whether this crafty French peasant, which he is at heart, will not insist on giving New Zealand a run before agreeing to the minimum that New Zealand can accept.

Mr Rippon and his team arrived here tonight and will meet the Six tomorrow. Answering questions at the airport, Mr Rippon referred to New Zealand and fish. "We have a great deal at stake in the stability and prosperity of 300 million Europeans. It is in that context that we have to solve the problems of 21 million New Zealanders and 24,000 fishermen."

Given mandate

The Six will also meet tomorrow to hammer out a common position on New Zealand, on fish, and on Britain's contribution to the budget during the transition period. They will also be talking about relations between the Community and the EFTA neutrals who want agreement with the Community stopping well short of full membership.

It is convenient that Mr John Marshall, the New Zealand deputy Prime Minister, is at hand in Luxembourg. He apparently has a mandate so that he will not need to consult with his Cabinet before deciding whether to bless or damn whatever solutions are produced to safeguard New Zealand's interests.

A great deal of guesswork is being devoted to the attitude that the Six will adopt. It has not all been thought out in advance like the sterling question. Mr Heath and President Pompidou worked out a deal on sterling, which France's partners were simply asked to rubber-stamp.

France has left no one in any doubt that she wants to find a helpful solution on New Zealand, fish, and on the budget, and a great deal of preparatory work has been done. But France's partners are at least being given a chance this time to join in the debate.

The formula for Britain's budget contribution has been around since the Paris summit. Britain has indicated that she will agree to a starting payment

of 7 to 8 per cent of the Community's budget. France insists that these contributions must rise to 19 to 20 per cent in six years, and has conceded that there could be another two years of limited budget liability. After that Britain, like the other EEC countries, must pay into the Community budget the proceeds of Customs duties, the levies it charges on food imports from third countries, and a percentage of value added tax.

On fish, the Six may agree to the formula suggested by the EEC commission that the six-mile limit should be maintained for five years. There would also have to be an implied undertaking that the EEC's existing fish agreement would be renewed by the entire Community. Britain would probably accept such a formula.

New Zealand is the biggest unknown. France may not want to haggle about butter and cheese at this stage of the political game. But most observers feel that France and the Dutch must put up a good price, for the sake of their own farming lobbies, and must insist that New Zealand markets in Britain must be reduced even before there is a review of New Zealand's future markets in the Community.

They may be more generous in their own offer for New Zealand's sales during the transition period, provided the review comes within two or three years. This would enable the Community to tell its farmers that New Zealand's dairy products need not be a long-term threat in the enlarged Community.

Leader comment, page 10

Walkers saved on moor

EIGHT people on a charity walk were rescued by a search party yesterday after spending Saturday night on mist-shrouded Dartmoor. The walkers, five members of the WRAF and three Royal Navy stokers, were cold but otherwise in good condition. (Local radio helps moor walkers, back page)

Last baby dies

THE last of Australia's nine Bredrick babies, a boy, died yesterday. Their father last night thanked the Sydney hospital team which had worked for more than a week to try to save the babies. (Whitehall security, page 11)

On thin ice

THE Guild of Professional Toastmasters has asked Scotland Yard to tighten security at banquets and dinners attended by politicians and foreign statesmen. The guild's plea came only a day after a businessman disguised as a waiter entered No. 10 and handed the Prime Minister a petition. (Whitehall security, page 11)

Girl strangled

TINA GARRINGTON, aged eight, missing since Saturday afternoon, was found strangled yesterday half a mile from her home in Exville Street, Stourbridge, Worcestershire. Her body was in thick undergrowth in a children's playground in Canal Street.



Grammar schoolgirl Jean Lynch speaking at the anti-abortion rally in Birmingham yesterday

Abortion Act 'meant for pregnant children'

By MALCOLM STUART

David Steel, the MP introduced the Abortion Act last night that before the Act was passed medical

Abortion Act before Mr Steel's, said the present Act was "an affront to our belief in the sanctity of life." He added: "We now need an untrammelled inquiry that will seek for a compassionate law, freed from the brutalisation this Act has brought."

He said that the review body set up under Mrs Justice Lane was severely restricted by its terms of reference and could not challenge the existing conditions for legal abortion.

Mr Abse, speaking at an anti-abortion rally in Birmingham, said the General Medical Council should investigate how the "barrowing and distressing story" became public in apparent defiance of medical codes. There had been apparent breaches of the confidential doctor-patient relationship. A total of 8,000 people took part in the rally, organised by

the Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child and the Roman Catholic St Anne's Youth Club in Birmingham.

The girl was made pregnant by a boy aged 13 with whom she has been friendly for several years. Sister Joan Shakespeare, who acts as liaison officer between the Birmingham Pregnancy Advisory Service and the Calthorpe Clinic, said yesterday: "She is an immature girl who looks younger than 12. Although she had some knowledge of sex she had no clear idea of the connection between the sex act and conception."

The girl's mother, speaking on the radio programme "The World This Weekend," said that her doctor referred her daughter to Miss Jessie Muirhead, consultant obstetrician at St Luke's Hospital, Bradford. She examined her for about 10 minutes and said she was

well enough and fit enough to have the baby and that was it," the mother said. "I was so upset I could say nothing, but next day I got in touch with Birmingham and they told me to come down at once. My daughter knew she had done wrong but she did not realise what would become of it. You can't expect a 12-year-old girl to carry a baby and then look after it when she had to go to school."

Mr Tom Last, chairman of the Bradford Group hospital management committee, said it had been pregnant there could have been a risk to the girl's life if the time was more than three months. "If such a mother had died there could have been a whole lot of trouble. I know Miss Muirhead very well. Such a decision has to be taken by her." The girl was in fact aborted at 14 weeks. He said he did not think Miss

Muirhead was against abortions. No inquiry would be held unless a complaint was made.

A leading opponent of the Abortion Act, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Conservative MP for Chelmsford and a Roman Catholic, said yesterday that Miss Muirhead had "complied with her legal duties under the Act and it is not a case for her to be pilloried." He said he would not even support an automatic right for abortion for young girls who had been raped. "The unborn child is innocent and has a right to life."

Dr Mary Wilson, who performed the abortion, said: "The decision not to operate in Bradford was ridiculous. I can't agree that children should have children. She was immature mentally, physically, and psychologically."

Leader comment, page 10; inquiry protests, back page

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Yahya holding back on power shift to Bhutto

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Islamabad, June 20

Pakistan's military Government seems to have decided that a simple transfer of power—which, under present conditions, would mean asking Mr Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party, to form a Government—is not at the moment feasible.

The party, which won the majority of the Western wing seats on a Socialist platform in December's general election, has in recent weeks been strongly campaigning in the slightly oblique way which is obligatory in Pakistan for an immediate transfer of power. Although the party argued before the civil war that it should be allowed into a coalition central Cabinet with the Awami League on the ground that the league represented only one wing, it now feels that a central Cabinet formed by the PPP would be at least more representative than continued martial-law government.

Mr Bhutto is putting this view forcefully in a series of

political meetings throughout the Western wing. Last week he met President Yahya Khan to discuss, in Bhutto's words, the principle of the transfer of power, but Yahya and the handful of senior generals who, with the Chief Economic Adviser, constitute the martial-law Government, apparently remain unpersuaded.

The smaller parties are also opposed to Mr Bhutto heading a Government of national salvation and their Urdu-language newspapers have bluntly said so. Articles in the Government-controlled English-language press have also argued against any immediate transfer of power, and these can be taken as reflecting to some extent the regime's thinking.

A recent article in the "Pakistan Times", while describing Mr Bhutto as a reformist patriot rather than a Socialist, stressed that the Pakistan People's Party programme indirectly called into question Pakistan's ideology. It concluded by saying that as yet no

national unifying force existed other than the armed forces.

The military Government's original hope was to round up enough loyal former Awami League members to form a balanced central Cabinet whose Bengali members could be legitimately said to present at least a fair proportion of the people of the Eastern wing. This mission was entrusted to Mrs Akhtar Sultana, daughter of the league's founder, but she has failed up to now to recruit more than a few former league National Assembly members, and she recently came out against any early transfer of power in the East.

The PPP has some points in its favour. The party can claim to be the only one in the Western wing which stressed the economic exploitation of East Pakistan, attacking this as the worst aspect of the country's internal colonisation. And while, to some Western observers, Mr Bhutto played a major part in precipitating the civil war by persuading President Yahya into ill-considered moves, beginning with the postponement of the Constituent Assembly, this still appears as a legitimate political manoeuvre.

The aim, his followers say, was merely to gain time to persuade the league of the necessity for an alliance between it and the party at the Centre, and of the need for a limited toning-down of demands for Bengali autonomy.

It remains conceivable that the PPP will get its way but most diplomats and other observers here believe that President Yahya's announcement of plans for a political solution, now fixed for June 23, will be another statement of intent to transfer power and will propose arrangements under which the armed forces will retain effective control for the time being.

It is impossible not to feel sorry, in these circumstances, for the party's rank and file. Its election manifesto outlines the dream which motivates many of its members—nationalised banks and industry, shining new agro-villages and cooperative farms, plus such endearing touches as state toy factories producing free toys for poor children.

Mr Khurshid Hassan Meer, member of the National Assembly for Rawalpindi, expresses what is probably the common view. Sheikh Mujib Rahman has not only brought misery on his own people, he says. He has brought suffering also on the people of West Pakistan and adds:

"Do you think we like the extension of martial law and now this talk of a guided democracy of sharing power with the army? Our dreams have gone out of the window."

Although the PPP has the means to cause considerable trouble in Punjab and Sind if its aspirations to power are blocked it is unlikely to do so. Its dislike of the army's power is modified by its militant stand on confrontation with India.

Over Kashmir and other more general issues, Pakistan's sense that she is being harassed by a hostile world press and nations who would not care if she was dismembered or even disintegrated, has caused a marked cooling of the ranks.

Current restraints on aid have merely led to a popular feeling that Pakistan can, and perhaps should, do without Western subsidies. At higher levels, the expectation is that there will be some turning round in Western opinion when the Pakistani case has been more fully presented.



Giorgio Almirante waving to the huge crowds in the Piazza del Popolo, Rome, when he spoke of the recent party electoral victory. The Neo-fascists more than doubled their vote in regional and communal elections

Israel tries to stem tide of unofficial strikes

From WALTER SCHWARZ: Jerusalem, June 20

After an agony of ideological doubt, Mrs Meir's Labour Government has used emergency regulations to order 5,500 hospital workers back to work. It was the boldest move yet taken to stem a tide of unofficial strikes that caused Mrs Meir to remark after a midnight Cabinet meeting on Thursday: "The house is on fire."

The move seems to have worked. Early this morning, representatives of 6,000 striking electricity workers, who had threatened to turn off all power this week, decided to go back. The hospital workers obeyed the order issued under emergency regulations, and thousands of patients who had been sent home can now return to their beds.

On Friday the electricity workers' leader, Mr Abraham Brandt, had "advised" the Government, on television, not to try to restore electric power by mobilising the workers. It was evidently under this threat that the week-long strike, so far limited to maintenance and clerical work, was called off.

Another factor must have been the warning of the British electricity strike this year. Cutting the power, as he has done, is a move which has caused attention on inequality. The mushrooming of defence industries has created boom conditions, with huge contracts for lucky businessmen. But steady inflation cancels out the effects of wage increases.

The urgency of attracting new investment and creating jobs has led the Government to businessmen which further widens the gap. In Tel-Aviv

business men run luxury cars although it costs more than £2,500 to buy any car in Israel. Expense account restaurants and luxury stores are well patronised, while even white-collar workers find it hard to make ends meet.

The bitterness is made worse because already-privileged groups of workers use their bargaining strength to get more in doing so they run no risk, because it is customary for strikers to get their usual pay. A backbencher complained in Parliament last week: "We give verbal sympathy to the underprivileged, but when we give it to the privileged, making them still more privileged."

Behind this conflict is the even deeper one between Israel's majority of Jews of oriental origin, most of whom are poor and underprivileged, and the well-off minority of Jews from the West and Russia, who run the country. Compared to the orientals, both the electricity workers and the hospital men live lives of affluence. The oriental class is championed by the militant "black panthers" of Jerusalem, who are steadily gaining support in other towns.

Further action against strikes now seems inevitable. But there is little sign yet of a readiness to look at the reasons why Israel has moved so far from its early egalitarianism, and to do something about it. Finally, the country has been turned to war, siege, and mass immigration, and the country has yet to adjust to conditions of relative peace.

Mr Pinhas Sapir, the Minister of Finance, and Mr Itzhak Ben-Aharon, Secretary-General of the Histadrut (a post which Mrs Meir once held), have been arguing that the root cause of the strike was the huge and glaring inequalities in our society, which are getting wider all the time. He appears unwilling to help the Government to control further strikes by taxes, pensions, and wage rates are not readjusted.

Mr Sapir argued that to yield to the demands of the already highly paid electricity workers (they gross an average of £11 a week) would set off a new avalanche affecting 200,000 workers.

The labour crisis has been long simmering. In recent months, customs men, nurses, postmen, telephone operators, bus drivers, and high school teachers have all been out, while the docks at Ashdod and Haifa have been almost chronically crippled by disputes.

The "no war — no peace" situation since the ceasefire of last August has meant that Israel's economy has been crippled. The tax on imports has been raised, and the government has been forced to cut back on its military spending. The result has been a severe economic crisis.

The urgency of attracting new investment and creating jobs has led the Government to businessmen which further widens the gap. In Tel-Aviv

Salyut's 1,000th orbit

Moscow, June 20

The three cosmonauts aboard Russia's orbital space laboratory Salyut took a day off their research programme today to relax while their craft logged its 1,000th orbit, Tass news agency reported.

The 25-ton station, launched on April 19, passed the 1,000 mark at 02:14 hours Moscow time with its two hundred and sixth orbit since the cosmonauts transferred to Salyut from their Soyuz-II spacecraft 13 days ago.

Dust storm
Tass said the cosmonauts — Commander Dobrovolsky, flight engineer Volkov, and test engineer Patsayev — reported to ground control on their observations of the earth and meteorological phenomena over the last 24 hours. They said they spotted a dust storm while flying over the north-western coast of Africa yesterday, when Patsayev celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday.

Telemetric checks confirmed the cosmonauts' own reports that they were well, and the three men also used radio and television communications sessions to keep ground control informed on the station's layout and equipment. Systems and scientific apparatus were working normally and the Salyut flight was continuing successfully, Tass added. —

Discrimination
The Australian Labour Party resolved at its national conference at Lancaster, Lancashire, yesterday, that the Government's proposed Immigration Restriction Bill, which would restrict entry on grounds of race, colour or nationality.

The party dropped its traditional white Australia policy. The new decision is in line with the party's long-standing opposition to racial discrimination and its commitment to a more inclusive society.

228 in Spain face charges

Madrid, June 20
A total of 2,066 suspects detained in Spain during the last six months when police special powers were used, but 228 were still being held, they came to an end this morning, Colonel Eduardo Riera, head of the national police, said. The 228 faced "grave" proceedings.

The Government suspended Article 18 of the Spanish Constitution during the last December during unrest in a Burgos military trial. The article rules that detainees must be released after 72 hours if charges are not brought against them.

In the Monarchist paper "ABC" today Col Blanco said that of the 2,066 suspects more than half were held for only a few hours. The special powers had no police investigations, resulted in the arrest of activists of organisations in Basque areas, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, and southern mining zone Puertollano.

The powers had not affected the normal life of Spain, would only have worried persons in 10,000. Col Blanco rejected accusations of police used torture, or weapons other than batons, in their inquiries that detainees were held in conditions.

He did not specify political allegiances of detainees during six months, those arrested have included Basque extremists, communists, and other wingers.

Police said last night nine members of the Basque Communist Party have been arrested in Puertollano. They were in two cells they had been distributing Communist propaganda and painting Government slogans on a wall.

Discrimination opposed

The Australian Labour Party resolved at its national conference at Lancaster, Lancashire, yesterday, that the Government's proposed Immigration Restriction Bill, which would restrict entry on grounds of race, colour or nationality.

The party dropped its traditional white Australia policy. The new decision is in line with the party's long-standing opposition to racial discrimination and its commitment to a more inclusive society.

Indians told to prepare for war

New Delhi, June 20

India's Defence Minister, Mr Ram, addressing army units today during a visit to Jullundur, near the Indo-West Pakistan border, called on the troops to be prepared "to meet any eventuality that might arise because of the desperate acts" of Pakistan's military rulers in East Pakistan.

He claimed that Pakistan had been violating India's eastern borders, and added: "We are a peace-loving country and we want to avoid war. But Pakistan is creating a situation where war may be thrust on us."

The Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, returned here today after a visit to Kashmir. Before leaving Srinagar, she said that the time had not yet come for India to recognise Bangladesh.

At the same time Dr A. R. Mullic, vice-chancellor of Chittagong University, on a visit to Delhi, was hailing to India and other countries to recognise "the sovereign Republic of Bangladesh."

Dr Mullic is leading an East Bengal team of three that is touring India to urge recogni-

tion of the "Bangla Desh Government." At a reception given by the Press Club of India, he said that the Government was composed of members of the Awami League, which won 167 of 169 East Pakistani seats in the December elections to a Pakistan National Assembly.

The Press Trust of India reported tonight that at least two Indians — a woman and child — were injured early today when the Pakistan army for two hours pumped mortar shells 1,000 yards inside Indian territory on to Haridaspur near the Indian border post of Petrapole, 50 miles north-east of Calcutta.

Pakistani troops sprayed Indian border security forces at Petrapole with small arms fire later today. The troops, who suffered no casualties, returned to the fire.

The news agency quoted reports reaching Cooch Behar that Pakistani soldiers had abandoned the East Pakistan border post of Bhurangamari, after commando raids by the Mukti Fauj (Liberation Army), —

Bishop calls for ban on SA hockey team

Auckland, June 20

An Anglican Bishop urged the New Zealand Women's Hockey Association to withdraw its invitation for the South African all-white team to take part in a world hockey tournament in August.

The Right Reverend E. A. Gowing, Bishop of Auckland, said he understood that seven of the 21 international teams which intended to come to New Zealand had withdrawn, some because of the segregated South African team.

He told the Auckland Anglican diocesan synod that he had long believed "women were more sensitive than men to the needs of deprived human beings. He hoped this would be the case to "this urgent and vital matter."

The Bishop added: "I read that the United Nations document says New Zealand is hiding its face from the 'most consistent supporter of apartheid sport' with nine sports exchanges planned."

He said there were indications that firm action caused some "persons many — in South Africa to look again at the 'repressive doctrine of apartheid'."

In Wellington, a letter expressing disappointment that Lady Porritt, the wife of the Governor-General, Sir Arthur Porritt, would be on the dais at the official opening ceremony of the tournament has been sent to her by the chairman of the Anti-Apartheid Sports Organisation, Mr Trevor Richards. —

TELEVISION

THE START of Wimbledon and Horizon on BBC-2 (at 9.20) scouring the globe for dinosaurs. "Brett" continues appallingly American (BBC-1 at 9.20); and ITV's "Seasons of the Year" has a Western-style morality tale by Anthony Skene (London area at 9).

BBC-1

- 9.38-11.55 a.m. Schools: 9.38 Discovering Science: 10.0 Merry-go-round: 10.25-10.40 Words and Pictures: 11.0-11.20 British Social History: 11.30 Science All Around: 12.00 Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan.
- 1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother. 1.45 News.
- 5.53 Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships: First Round, Men's Singles.
- 5.50 News.
- 6.00 London This Week.
- 6.15 Wimbledon Tennis.
- 7.15 Aodh Williams Show.
- 8.0 Panorama: Brian Faulkner. 8.0 News.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 1.40 p.m. Glasgow Belongs to Me: A taxi-driver's story.
- 1.55 The Growing Flame.
- 2.5 People to People: Great Britain.
- 3.25 Romance: "Woman of Straw," with Gina Lollobrigida, Sean Connery, Ralph Richardson.
- 4.40 Hatty Town.
- 4.55 Lost in Space.
- 5.00 News.
- 6.0 Today: Eamonn Andrews.
- 6.20 Crossroads.
- 6.40 Opportunity Knocks!
- 7.30 Coronation Street.
- 8.0 World in Action.
- 8.30 Last of the Baskets.
- 9.0 Seasons of the Year.
- 10.0 News.
- 10.30 Name of the Game.
- 11.55 Christian and Censorship: Rev Dr Kenneth Greet about the report "Censorship '71."

BBC-2

- 11.0-11.20 a.m. Play School: Useful Box Day.
- 4.30-6.35 p.m. Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan: Wimbledon Tennis: First Round Men's Singles.
- 7.30 News.
- 8.0 Alias Smith and Jones.
- 8.50 Call My Bluff.
- 10.0 Horizon: Dinosaur Hunters in the state of Utah.

10.10 Match of the Day: Wimbledon Tennis.

11.0 News.

11.5 Late Night Line-up.

A Time. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday. 4.20 Monty Python's Flying Circus. 4.30 News. 4.40 Full House. 5.00 News. 6.0 Channel News. Weather. What's On Where. 6.15 International Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

MIDLANDS (ATV). — 3.20 p.m. Houseparty. 3.35 Women's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Original. 4.55 Bush Boy. 5.15 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.0 ATV Today. 6.40 Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

SOUTHERN. — 2.40 p.m. Bee Carter's Apples. 2.10 Yoga for Health. 2.25 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3.40 Women Today. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.20 Felix the Cat. 4.30 Best of Lucy. 4.55 Lost in Space. 5.00 News. 6.0 Day by Day. Complaints Box. 6.45 Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

WEST & WALES (HTV). — 3.15 p.m. Garden Indicators. 3.40 Cartoons as Comment. 4.30 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.12 Moment of Truth. 4.20 Women Only. 4.55 Woodhills. 5.10 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.1 Report West. 6.22 Report Wales. 6.45

Opportunity Knocks. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 News. 9.0 Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 Bold Ones. 11.30 Whittaker's World of Music. 12.15 a.m. Weather. Close.

HTV WEST (as above except). — 4.4-4.8 This is the West This Week.

HTV WALES. — 6.1-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES. — 6.1-6.22 p.m. Y Dydd. 6.4-6.30 Yr Wythnos. 10.30-11.30 Yr Wythnos.

WESTWARD. — 2.5 p.m. Westward News. 2.10 Freud on Food. 2.25 Moviemen. 3.0 Edgar Wallace. 3.35 Westward News. 4.0 Once Upon a Time. 4.10 Hong Kong Phooey. 4.20 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Woodhills. 4.55 Full House. 5.30 News. 6.45 Opportunity Knocks! 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.0 World in Action. 8.30 Last of the Baskets. 9.0 Seasons of the Year. 10.0 News. 10.30 University Challenge. 11.0 Who Knows?

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PEKING Airport has had a busy time in the past few weeks. No sooner had the sister of the Shah of Iran said goodbye after a friendly visit than North Vietnamese leader Le Duan arrived fresh from the Soviet Party Congress in Moscow. While he took off to visit Chairman Mao's home village in Hunan province, trade delegations came in from Cuba and Malaysia, closely followed by the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade. Then another princess, this time from Katmandu, hit town with a group of Nepalese sportsmen. Next came some friendly delegations from Norway, Sudan, Finland and North Korea, plus two newly accredited ambassadors (Canada and Chile). Meanwhile, Austria and San Marino have recognised the People's Republic; Libya (and surely not the word comes only from Athens) Greece are said to be in the pipeline.

Finally, a really big event—Rumanian Party Secretary Ceausescu arrived in Peking early this month. But he was almost upstaged a week later by a much more surprising visitor, Foreign Minister Tepavac of Yugoslavia, who had the pleasure of bearing a Chinese Vice-Premier speak in praise of his country's policy of "nonalignment."

Those Western commentators who have so often implored China to "come in out of the cold" have no right to look askance when Peking flings itself into the spirit of the thing with such enthusiasm. But it does require some mental effort to

How far will China's friendship go?

By JOHN GITTINGS

keep up with the ball, and to gauge just exactly where the new limits of Chinese policy now lie.

One important limit lies not very far away in the waters of the East China Sea, for China has neither said nor done anything to make the Japanese feel more welcome than before. The Chinese press continues to warn with great vehemence against the potential threat of a resurgent Japan today. Ever since the Nixon doctrine of "making Asians fight Asians" got under way, said the "People's Daily" last week, Japan has greatly accelerated "the tempo of militarist revival and arms expansion and war preparations."

Many observers believe that China's fears about Japan as a bridgehead in Asia for "US imperialism" are not just for show. Peking is seriously concerned by Japan's intention to double its defence expenditure during the Fourth Defence Plan of 1972-6, and especially by its current programme of naval expansion.

(The "People's Daily" last week was protesting against a joint exercise between the US Seventh Fleet and the "Maritime Self-Defence Force" of Japan.) Japan's navy is modern, well supplied with sophisticated American electronic equipment, and—unlike the Chinese who have concentrated on small craft for the purposes of coastal defence—there is a strong emphasis on ocean-going tonnage and firepower.

China's concern has grown steadily since the Nixon-Sato communiqué of 1969, when the Japanese Premier publicly stated that his country had an interest in the security of South Korea and Formosa, and Peking draws attention to the massive growth of Japanese aid and investment in those two countries.

It is rather more difficult to establish how far China will go with the United States. So far China's formal attitude has changed in only one respect, with the dropping of her previous insistence that no visas to US citizens could be granted

Japanese naval strength: a major preoccupation in Peking

until the Formosa question was settled. (This change followed the lifting by Nixon of his own Government's restrictions on travel to China.)

Will Peking go a stage further and allow a state of de facto bilateral relations—with mutual trade, cultural and journalistic exchanges, and so on—to develop while Formosa is still, as they put it, "occupied" by the US? China's response to Nixon's latest move in removing restrictions on American trade with China may be crucial in establishing the parameters of this aspect of the new diplomacy. One argument is that Peking will prefer to wait until after the Americans have shown their cards in the United Nations China debate next autumn. On the other hand, a total lack of response might look bad.

Or may the Chinese be having second thoughts about the wisdom of encouraging rosy expectations of a Sino-American détente? Nixon has after all been allowed to win some easy credit as the author of a "new" China



policy, slightly brightening the otherwise shattered image of America in Asia.

The third limit of the new Chinese diplomacy is drawn to the North, and it was underlined in the speeches and communiqué issued during Ceausescu's visit to China. The Rumanian leader explained that his country was working "to overcome differences and develop cooperation" between the Socialist countries, and to promote "comradely unity and mutual aid." If all the "Socialist countries" united with the other anti-imperialist forces in the world, he said, their strength would "greatly surpass that of the imperialists and peace can be assured."

But Chou En-lai made it clear that China will not sacrifice its freedom of action in order to compromise with

the Soviet "super-Power."

The distinction between the Chinese and Rumanian position is crucial: not only because it shows that Peking draws the line a good way short of pinning with the Soviet Union. It also reveals a basic principle in the Chinese view of the nature of international politics today. Their concept of an anti-imperialist "united front" is looser, more impressionistic, than the disciplined Rumanian view of one which contains a solid "Socialist" core. Practically any nation which stands up to the United States (and/or to the Soviet Union) can join the anti-imperialist front, be it an oil-rich Middle Eastern country in search of higher royalties, or a South American country which claims wider territorial waters.

Do You 'Get On' With People?

BY AN EXPERT IN HUMAN RELATIONS

I THINK most people will agree that success in any sphere of activity, business or social, is largely dependent on how you "get on" with others. But take it from me—you will never make headway in this direction unless you become a good conversationalist.

Look what happens to people who converse badly. They fumble for words, get tongue tied, begin every new sentence with "Er"—and leave others to help them over awkward pauses. Such people impress no one and get nowhere simply because they haven't learned the elementary rules of good conversation.

How different when you can speak really well. Your wit and charm enliven any gathering. You provide a nucleus for bright, entertaining conversation on a host of subjects. Everywhere you go people welcome and respect you.

"But surely," I can hear someone say, "isn't this conversational ability a natural gift; something you are born with?" A few years ago I

would have had to reply "Yes" to this question. Now, having seen the results of a remarkable new method, I can say without hesitation that it can teach any normal, intelligent person to converse really well!

Under its almost uncanny powers everything you say becomes more interesting, more persuasive, more convincing than ever before. No longer will dull conversation mar your chances of progress. In a surprisingly short time you can master the whole art, winning new friends and impressing people—and so pave the way to a richer, more successful life.

What this remarkable method is and how you can turn its principles to your own personal advantage is fully explained in a 24-page book called "Adventures in Conversation"—available entirely free to all readers of The Guardian.

Do not miss sending for your copy NOW. No charge—no obligation is involved. Just send to: Conversation Studies, (Dept. MG/C860), Marple, Stockport.

Canada's gallows idle at least until end of 1972

Ottawa, June 20

The Canadian Government has provided apparently clear evidence that it does not intend to allow the death sentence to be carried out—at least before the end of 1972.

That will mark the end of a five-year experiment with abolition of capital punishment. When Parliament approved the experiment in 1967, however, it specifically exempted killers of policemen and prison guards from the abolition provisions.

Since then four Canadians have been convicted of killing policemen. In the first two cases, the jury recommended mercy; in the second two, it did not. Three cases have come before the Cabinet which commuted the death sentence; in the fourth case an appeal is still pending.

The first of the commutations took place in July, 1969. The man saved from the gallows and sentenced to life imprisonment was Leonard Otto Borg, 33, convicted of killing a Royal Canadian Mounted Police officer in Grande Prairie, Alberta.

Storm of protest

His commutation produced a storm of protest from police officers and many members of Parliament. They argued that since Parliament had specifically exempted killers of policemen from the Abolition Bill, the Cabinet was in contempt of Parliament for not permitting such executions to proceed.

Prime Minister Trudeau replied that in convicting Borg the jury had recommended mercy. "At the time the present law concerning capital punishment was passed," he said, "there was a clear statement on behalf of the Government" that this in no way interfered with the use of the prerogative to commute the sentence.

"It was pointed out that

cases in which it might be used were cases where, for instance, the jury recommended clemency," Mr. Trudeau said.

Last December the Cabinet commuted to life imprisonment a death sentence imposed on a convicted killer of a policeman of St Boniface, Manitoba, in a gunfight during a hold-up attempt. Again the jury had recommended clemency.

In February this year, the Cabinet dealt with the first case in which no jury recommendation for mercy had been made. It involved William Roy Rosik, 23, convicted of murdering a policeman, of Windsor, Ontario, during a gun battle.

Evidence

The decision to commute this sentence was believed to have been based on Rosik's main trial defence—that at the time of the shooting his mental state was so impaired by tranquilizers and alcohol that he could not form an intention to commit murder.

Whatever the basis for the decision, most observers took it as clear evidence that the Cabinet would not permit an execution before the expiry of the trial abolition period.

It seems likely that it will have to decide on only one more case, at most. Last autumn, Thomas Mason Shand, 31, was convicted of murder by stabbing a Winnipeg policeman who had been called to investigate the presence of a prowler in a lane. There was no recommendation for mercy.

Shand's execution was first set for June 10, 1971, but was set back to early 1972 to permit time for his appeal against the conviction. It is virtually impossible for any subsequent case to reach the stage of Cabinet consideration before the end of 1972—and before that date, Parliament must again review the whole question of capital punishment. — Reuters.

Italy's divorce law in danger

Rome, June 20

Campaigners against Italy's new divorce law have presented a petition with nearly a million and a half signatures calling for a referendum on the measure with a view to its repeal.

Socialist Deputy Loris Fortuna, the man who helped to introduce divorce to Italy six months ago, said today that he feared his law might be doomed unless lay parties close their ranks to save it.

Roman Catholic opponents of the law have lodged 1,370,134 notarised signatures with the Rome Chancery Court in support of the referendum. The figure was a shock for divorce supporters, including Signor Fortuna who was one of the law's two sponsors.

"I must admit," he said, "that the anti-divorce people have the real possibility of winning at the last moment a battle that has lasted for years, even if only by a small margin." He added: "Only an immediate, permanent, and united mobilisation of the lay forces of all parties will enable us to regain the ground that has been lost."

The anti-divorce lobby deposited 301 large cardboard boxes containing signatures with the Chancery

Court, where they were placed in a room which will be under constant police guard until their verification against voters lists.

Once this has been done, there will be nothing to stop the referendum from taking place, barring a last-minute intervention by the Supreme Court. By law, the referendum will have to take place between April 15 and June 15 next year.

Only 500,000 signatures were needed to start the referendum process. The fact that almost three times as many as that were lodged caused the pro-divorce Rome newspaper "Il Messaggero" to comment: "The anti-divorce extremists are already abandoning themselves to triumphalism."

The Vatican several times has denied giving formal support to the predominantly Catholic repeal movement. But it was the Vatican newspaper "L'Osservatore Romano" that first reported the deposit of signatures—a fact that did not go unnoticed in the secular press.

The proposed referendum will be Italy's first since the nation rejected the monarchy in June, 1946, followed by the flight of King Umberto II into exile in Portugal. — Reuters and UPI.

The newspapers have been full of the cholera epidemic.

And of the vaccine flown out by the Disasters Emergency Committee.

(Representing the British Red Cross, War on Want, Oxfam, Save the Children Fund and Christian Aid.)

Those vaccine needles will check the epidemic.

But can we expect them to wield a magic power over the problems left in the wake of the disease?

The problems of homelessness? Of hunger?

The monsoon?

Problems that are on a scale you couldn't imagine. Not unless you've seen them.

We know them. Because, at Christian Aid, we've been in this refugee situation these past months.

Working as we always do. With the people on the ground.

In this case, the Indian Government and the Indian Christian Agency for Social Action, Relief and Development.

They've consistently asked us for money, nothing else. And we've sent it—everything they have asked for. It has bought local materials and recruited local personnel.

Tarpaulins, medicine, clothing and blankets, powdered milk and baby foods.

It's helped 150,000 refugees in 40 camps. But it's not enough.

Money will be needed long after the world has ceased to be indignant.

Remember the Nigeria civil war? It hasn't been in the news much lately, has it?

Christian Aid is spending £150,000 there. This year alone.

Because Nigeria's problems didn't end with peace. They were only beginning.

Just as Pakistan and India's problems will only be beginning when the cholera's in check, and the rains have died down.

Of course, they need money now.

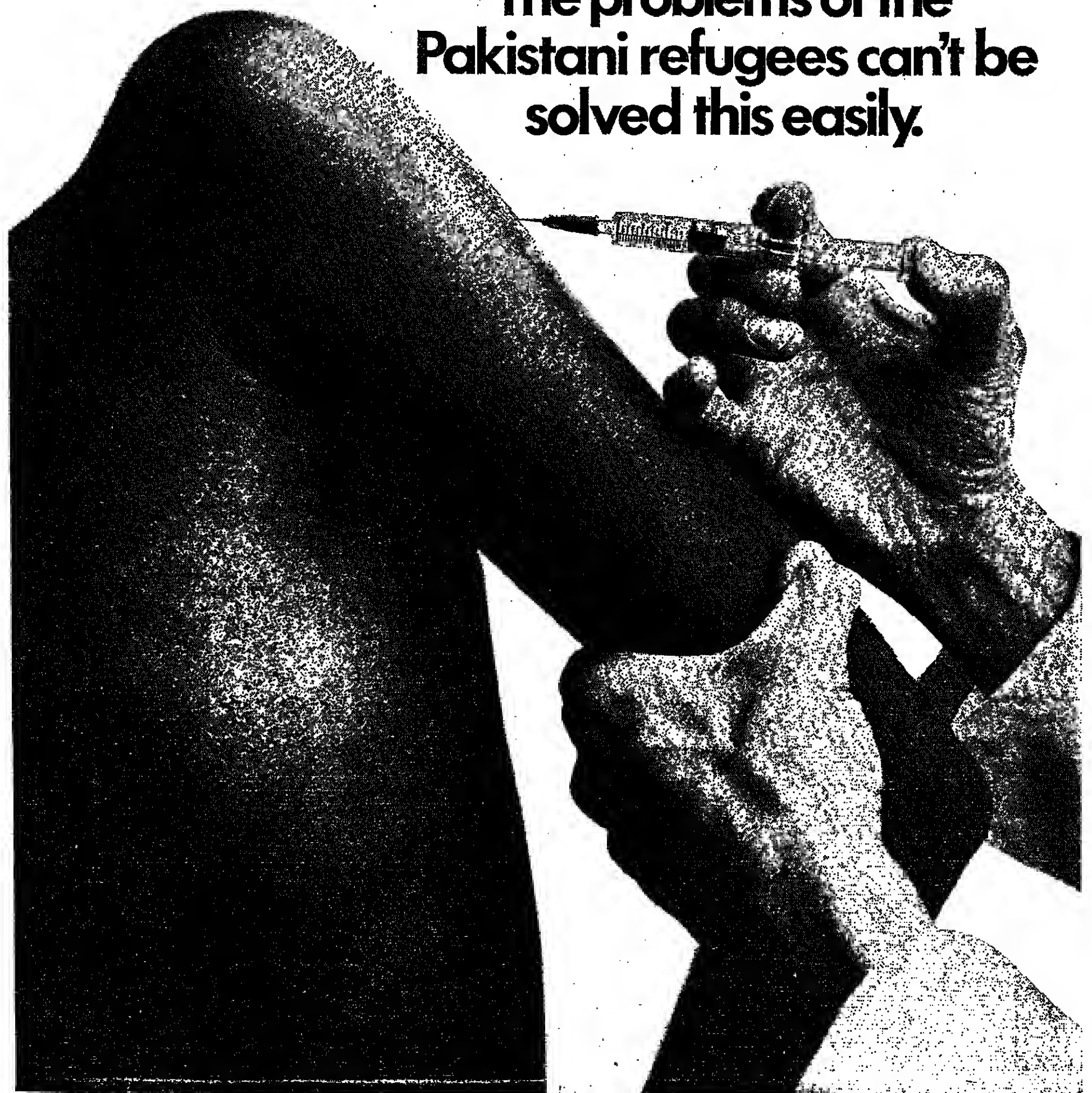
And anything you send to the Disasters Emergency Committee now will help.

But long after the TV cameras have moved on, and the Appeal is over, the refugees' troubles will continue.

Then, as now, your money is vital.

Christian Aid.

The problems of the Pakistani refugees can't be solved this easily.



John Gittings

HOME NEWS

What it takes to go gay

Labour piling on agony for the Tories

By MICHAEL PARKIN

The gulf in homosexual politics between Gay Liberation and the Campaign for Homosexual Equality (CHE) was bridged at Leeds during the weekend by the setting up of a liaison group with four members from each side.

The two sides argued their way to an understanding, if not an acceptance, of their respective views before a national conference of about a hundred homosexuals, men and women.

Gay Lib, and particularly Gay Liberation Front in London, shouts its homosexuality out loud by the wearing of Gay Lib badges and tee-shirts. It challenges the repressed homosexual to proclaim that he is gay in an act of deliberate courage — "It's the coolest thing you can do in our society," said Mr Warren Hague, of Gay Liberation Front.

The Front has been attacked for working within a framework of Marxist-Leninism. But a member explained: "Gay Liberation Front believes that oppression of gay people is a symptom of much larger wrongs in our society."

The treasurer of CHE, Mr Martin Stafford, said that CHE worked through the law to secure the homosexual parity of treatment with heterosexuals — particularly a lowering of the age of consent to 16. CHE homosexual membership was mainly of middle-aged homosexuals who had grown up in a repressed atmosphere.

Gay Lib speakers had some fun at the expense of CHE's direct line to the liberal conscience through its list of vice-presidents. They wanted to know whether the bishop, the dean, the professor, and so on were gay. And a homosexual from Nottingham was applauded when he said: "We should get rid of these do-gooders who are not gay."

Mr Stafford — who was later accused by a colleague of representing the right wing of CHE — said he thought he was speaking for many CHE members when he questioned the methods of Gay Lib. Coming out into the open was easy for a homosexual who spent his life prancing down King's Road, Chelsea, but not for CHE members who led discreet homosexual lives.

Mr Hague said that many homosexuals received a vicarious liberation simply because Gay Lib worked in the open. One of Gay Lib's most therapeutic actions was its insistence on the slogan "Gay is Good."

In the end the conference accepted that more was to be gained by cooperation than by dispute.

Bleep, don't howl...

By our Correspondent

Staffordshire county fire brigade committee is pressing the county council to spend £1,000 on pocket beepers for firemen. The committee wants to prevent old people in a home at Codsall being shocked by a siren which will be installed in a new fire station.

Medical officers at the home say some of the patients have heart trouble and the sudden noise of a siren could bring on attacks.

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Labour is set on making as much party capital as it can, as quickly as possible, out of the present unpopularity of the Government as shown in the recent byelections and municipal elections.

Attacks on the Government's economic policies will be made in both Houses this week — in the Commons tomorrow, when the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Prior, will be the target, and in the Lords on Wednesday, when Lord Beswick, a Labour peer, will demand from Ministers "a positive and agreed national policy based on full employment, an expanding economy, and maximum social justice," Lord Balogh, a former economic adviser to the Wilson Government, will speak.

Mr Wilson, licking his chops at the prospect of more by-election gains for Labour, said at Islington, London, on Saturday that Mr Heath's electoral mandate "derives from a confidence trick." He demanded a general election.

Mr Heath will not give Mr Wilson that satisfaction yet, but even £75 million at Labour won, a new Government might for some time have as sticky a time. Mr Dick Taverne, formerly Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said in a BBC broadcast yesterday that, with unemployment going up and investment going down, "I would not have thought that the outlook was particularly cheerful for the next year."

Without seeking to look too far into the future, Labour's main challenge to the Government this week will be to Ministers to say how soon they expect existing policies to stimulate the economy, and how soon other measures may be expected.

The decision of the finance houses which are having a private quarrel with the banks, to ease their own hire purchase terms has left the Government stiff-necked. There is nothing illegal in what the finance houses have done, and their action may sting Mr Barber, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to decide more quickly what to do about the proposal of the Crowthorpe committee on consumer credit to abolish hire-purchase controls as an economic regulator. It is about Joe Wilson, who was a music hall singer, composer, and hot gossip. Picture by Douglas Jeffery

Labour sees tomorrow's debate in the Commons, on the vote of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, as a wide field for attack.

The spokesman for the RSPB said: "If a formal approach is made by the farmers to the society we should be pleased to talk to them about it. Obviously, where you have eagles and foxes together you can have a problem."

The gamekeeper, Mr John Hildson, of Kemp Howe, Shap, yesterday explained that he had been out looking for fox on the fells about five miles from his home. His 4-year-old terrier bitch, Tilly, was about 150 yards away when he saw the golden eagle following the dog and about 100 feet above it. The eagle dropped on to the dog and lifted her about 10 feet. "I fired a shot and the eagle dropped the dog," he said. "Everything happened in just a few seconds, it gave me quite a shock."

Clay for TV

Mohammed Ali (Cassius Clay) is to interview eminent people throughout the world in a new TV series planned by a British company headed by Chris Hutchins, spokesman for Tomlinson and Engelbert Humperdinck.

MEMBERS of the executive committee of the Citizens' Advice Bureau are getting a letter telling them of latest developments in a quarrel with its parent body, the National Council for Social Services.

One of the subjects of the letter is the position of the secretariat of the Bureau in the light of internal tensions. But this is merely one aspect of a friction which has been successfully concealed for the past two or three years, but which has led factions within the Bureau to seek greater independence from its "big brother," a Government-financed body which has held strong sway since just after the last war. The advice bureaux had a traditional place in the wartime scene, advising people about everything from rationing to gas masks. After the war the Beveridge and social welfare area meant that their function became a segment of a new pattern of social service.

In these circumstances, a marriage was thought inevitable. What has happened since, in the opinion of many within the Bureau's organisation, is that the National Council has tightened its hold. It finances the Bureau's headquarters staff in Bedford Square, London, who share a telephone number with the Council. Various projects and research are financed by the Council.

Some Bureau workers now maintain that although the CAB does most of the real

"pastoral" work — its work having gone up by about half in the past decade — it still has only one seat on the Council, which has 79 affiliated organisations. CAB workers say that their organisation is by far the most important of any of the affiliates and should have more influence within the parent body.

This feeling led to a campaign for more independence. The Bureau put a case for this before the Council, which refused. Since then, dissatis-

faction within the CAB has grown. At the same time, a meeting of local independent bureaux decided to remain an integral part of the Council structure. They get their finance from various sources and are merely serviced by central headquarters.

Their decision is explained by those who disagree with it, as the result of "pressures" by the Council. It is suggested that the Council is trying to "purge" some of the Bureau staff not thought sympathetic to their ideas.

The Council itself, which services 900 local bureaux, disputes almost all the interpretation of those who are sending letters to CAB council members warning them of the threat to Bureau staff. Executives of the Council would not discuss the staff situation at all, maintaining that it was a purely internal matter. They also denied that the Duke of Edinburgh, president of both organisations, had been approached to suggest a mutually acceptable solution.

The Council claims that the bureaux have always been affiliated, that the Council kept the bureaux going in the 1950s when the Government switched off financial help, and that the wish of the majority of the bureaux is that they remain integral to the Council.

Dennis Barker

Advice bureaux split by battle for power

Builders and local councils have a curious preference for putting up typical three-bedroom houses. Curious, because a new report by the Building Research Station says that the major need is for much smaller homes.

Of course, the publicity is on families that are overcrowded, in damp rooms in big cities, and without facilities such as hot water or inside lavatories. But the report shows that the numbers and proportion of tiny households of one or two

persons are much on the increase — the single, the young marrieds without children, the old marrieds whose children have set up on their own. The single elderly people who by means qualify for or want to live in special homes. At the same time, suitable small houses, the old rows of terraces in towns, are fast disappearing.

In 1961, one and two-room homes formed 16 per cent of the stock. By 1961 this proportion had fallen to 4.6 per cent and the numbers had gone down as well. Yet even in the five years between 1951 and 1966 the number of people living on their own rose by nearly 450,000 or 2.2 per cent.

The authors point out that building costs for each square metre fall quite substantially as the size of a house grows.

So the cost for each person living in a home for five people (the traditional bushman, and three children) is less than for a home which caters for only one person. Councils have an economic inducement to go on building the traditional

houses, especially if the waiting list is long. It seems that the market has not put sufficient pressure on private developers for them to change their building style either.

"The standard form of three-bedroom house, dictated partly by policy in the public sector and, in the private, partly by the demand of families at particular stages of the family cycle who constitute the main bulk of house-buyers, has resulted in a housing stock of increasing rigidity, out of keeping with contemporary trends in household sizes," the report comments.

"Trends in Population, Housing and Occupancy 1951-1961" (Stationery Office, 6p).

People in Norfolk were yesterday given the chance to pick gooseberries at 2p or 3p a pound so that 2,000 tons would not be wasted. The market for gooseberries has slumped, and losses are estimated at about £250,000.

Dennis Barker

Smaller houses are in greater demand

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

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Dennis Barker

Widow of hero gets no aid

By our Correspondent

An MP is to raise in the Commons a Home Office ruling that the widow and four children of a man who tried to avert a motorway crash are not entitled to compensation.

Mr William Cleaver, aged 29, a lorry driver, was killed last year trying to stop traffic heading towards a pile-up on the M1 in fog.

Police described him as a hero. Mrs Dorothy Cleaver, aged 32, and the children aged between 8 and 13, live in a council house in Buckmill Crescent, Rugby, on an income of £18 a week.

Mr William Price, MP for Rugby, sought financial aid through the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act but has been told the family does not qualify. He said yesterday: "Everyone is full of sympathy but no one seems prepared to do anything about a real personal tragedy. I find it difficult to accept that the Minister intends to do nothing about it."

Mr Price wants the Act amended to include people killed or injured going to the aid of others. He said that many MPs have already pledged support.

No go-slow on trains

A threatened work-to-rule by train drivers in the South-east which would have caused chaos on commuter services today has been called off after Southern Region decided to shelve plans to cut services.

Drivers planned the work-to-rule in reply to proposals to axe 80 trains a day for the rest of the summer. Southern Region said there might be some disruption today. Negotiations are to continue.

Cutting out of the business

By our Fashion Editor

Michael, the couturier, of Carlos Place, London, is closing his business, mainly because of a shortage of tailoring staff. He said it had become increasingly difficult to put on a full collection and to cope with the rush of orders that followed.

The Bingley pupils, led by their engineering craft and design teacher, Mr Ron Duffield, are now nearing the end of one of the most ambitious tasks, the building of a large iron grille to surmount the entrance gates. They have

used about half a ton of mild steel in the process. Another group of fourth-year boys is making six chairs for a summer house, copying a model which is nearly 200 years old and incorporates a number of complicated joints. The Aireville boys have been making weather vanes, and replacing the gate to a church in the grounds.

"The emphasis is on detail and accuracy," explained Mr Duffield. "The boys get enormous value from the worthwhile job of making something for posterity."

The work is expected to extend beyond the workshop. At both schools teachers of history, geography, art, science, mathematics, religious education, and music have expressed a desire to be involved and shown how parts of their CSE course work could involve activities based on the estate and the abbey.

This article is the 16th in a series called Project Help, a Guardian competition for primary and secondary schools.

Project Help

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Thames barrier 'a flood danger'

The Thames flood barrier, which is being built at a cost of £75 million at Woolwich, could cause flooding to property downstream, according to Mr John Taylor, a director of Associated Portland Cement.

Mr Taylor, whose firm has a £40 million cement works at Northfield, yesterday said a "reflected wave" could result in flooding if the barrier stopped a dangerously high tide reaching London. He claimed that the Government should pay for extra flood barriers.

"There has been no discussion with the interests downstream, apart from the river authorities, as to any grant aid for the massive construction job which will be necessary and which could amount to anything up to £150 millions," he said.

Mr Taylor has been in touch with other industrial interests and with local MPs. He said he understood that the Essex and Kent river boards had been advised that protection works directly attributable to the barrier would get 100 per cent grants.

Private interests would expect the same grants but there had been no indication of this. The Essex River Authority, which is to spend £15 million to £20 million, said it had "only a very few small private ownerships" on its side of the river.

Kent had "quite a lot" of larger stretches of land where the authority was not directly responsible. They included five miles at Northfleet and Gravesend, a quarter of a mile at Greenhithe, and some smaller areas. There was "not really a serious danger of flooding, but we are looking at all this private frontage," a spokesman said.

It was understood that the Government would provide a grant of up to 80 per cent.

chance for a novel form of community work. Senior pupils spent a day at the abbey with the deputy county architect, seeing some of the work to be undertaken.

They compiled a formidable list of tasks. There were doors and gates in wood and metal to be restored or renovated, wrought iron fencing to be

renewed, chairs to be made, garden temple to be restored. Some of the items had disappeared altogether, calling for investigation on the part of the pupils to get some idea of the original design.

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Boy was walking skeleton

THE STORY of the 11-year-old boy who hated school so much that the thought of it turned him into a walking skeleton has been told to the Royal Society of Medicine.

The idea of going to a secondary school put him right off his food. "The day he should have started there he was in hospital, weighing 3st 1lb, about half the normal weight of a boy of his age and size."

For three months before that his breakfast, dinner, tea, and supper added up to one cup of tea and one slice of bread.

Dr Souates Roussounis, of the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow, Essex, who reports the case, said the boy used to hide food in his clothes at meal-times at home, throwing it away later.

"He was bright and active, although he looked like a walking skeleton," Dr Roussounis said. It took three months to get back the weight he lost during his months of starvation.

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visit the 1971 international power transmission engineering exhibition National Hall—Olympia 21-25 June, 1971. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. see the new design concepts of the seventies

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John Smith

Launching into Gemini: rock goes straight

Christopher Ford interviews John Lord of Deep Purple picture by Don Morley

THE PIANO in the front room is the crucial image. When John Lord was nine, he says, he followed the normal course of anyone who's banged into the front room to practise the piano, and I didn't enjoy it," but music nevertheless ensnared him and he later had a "Nunc Dimittis" performed in his local church at Leicester. Nowadays the piano is white, painted with flowers and with work in progress cluttering the music desk; yet Lord tries to do without its aid for composition, for now at last he is struggling free from the superficialities of pop-player-made-good.

Lord is the organist of Deep Purple, a group thriving more than most and off next week to America for the fourth time. At 30, he faces with equanimity the knowledge that the transitory glamour must soon end, for he is on the verge of a career he has long and secretly craved, that of composer. His Concerto for group and orchestra was a success, publicly in the Royal Albert Hall and on disc; the recording of his "Gemini" suite, for much the same forces, is soon to be released. He is carrying a foothold in the film world, with a score for "The Last Rebel" behind him and another for "Night Flight" starting soon. "If I can get accepted as a film composer," he says, "I'll have a source of income when I leave the group. I'm not starry-eyed about it. At my age I don't want to go trundling up and down motorways much longer. The group might begin to wind down in a couple of years."

Deep Purple will have left Lord with many things besides the eye-catching baby grand in the spacious lounge: sharp ear, silver record on the wall, synthesiser on the dining-room floor ("I don't understand it either"). And an opportunity. Pop music, with its strange fads and fashions and fixes, will have made a straight composer. "I was thrown in at the deep end. The Concerto was something I'd always wanted to do; here I was suddenly given the opportunity, and I wasn't ready for it. But I enjoyed it, it was a gas. It was as much of a thrill sitting there with music paper and pen as it was actually hearing it."

I had to look somewhere for guidance. I was writing in the dark, studied scores, especially "Job." The score of Vaughan Williams' ballet stands on his bookshelf even now. "I still consider his music to be far and away above any of his contemporaries. Stravinsky ceases to be interesting as he gets more introverted. I'm an anglophile. I get very emotional about going into a building like Wells Cathedral, say. Malcolm Arnold, who ultimately conducted the Concerto, helped a lot, too. I used to take great bleeding chunks of it to Malcolm and ask 'is this going to work?' and really miss the guidance he gave me to say 'yes, dear boy, of course it'll work'."

And it did work, in spite of an appallingly under-rehearsed Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, at least to the public delight and the encouragement of its composer. So much so that the critics took it more seriously than Lord really wanted. "I couldn't mean 'it's only the first thing I've ever done, sir,' but one of them wrote 'Mr Lord is obviously influenced by —' and he named a composer I'd never heard of. Of course it was heavily influenced. The pop music critics took it most sensibly. They were less concerned with detail and more with cumulative effect."

The influences have been building down the years. "After I left school I worked in a solicitor's office and I used to blow all my money on records. They were still mainly classical, though I don't like that tag. Then somebody



played me 'The Rite of Spring'—I flipped. I didn't know that sort of thing existed. I bought the score and tried to follow it, but I just couldn't get past page nine. I've got about eight recordings of it now. He came to London as a drama student, and after that scene finished he starved, he reckons, 'exceedingly successfully.' It was in the early sixties he heard an LP made by Leonard Bernstein and Dave Brubeck. 'I thought of jazz as recreational music at this time, but now I began to think I'd like to do something on these lines... it was just pie in the sky. Copland (whose music plays on the gramophone as we talk) and Shostakovich are other clear influences."

Lord makes a big step forward in the "Gemini" suite, another large-scale work lasting almost three-quarters of an hour, this time in five movements. "As a writer of orchestral music—which I'm not yet, but which I want to be—I'm much more pleased with the new piece. The Concerto had one foot in the nineteenth century, half accidentally and half deliberately, and Gemini struggles a bit harder into the twentieth century." Gemini is much more consistent and interested in style than its predecessor, also confirms that Lord's composing is far from being a one-time gimmick; while you could suggest, nastily, that the RPO's finances left him little option but play in the Concerto, the new work, recorded superbly by the London Symphony Orchestra, who do not take on anything unless they consider it artistically worth doing.

"It was such a thing to work with

the LSO. It sounds silly to say it but, you know, they're such a great orchestra. To have them playing something of mine, it was an incredible experience. I just wish it could happen every week. Their professionalism, and their helpfulness, astonished Lord. "I'm a great lover of percussion instruments. The kitchen sink (the corrects that to 'kitchen department') 'I'd always liked timpani. I used to bang them rather ineffectively at school. I couldn't even do a roll properly. At one point the LSO timpanist, Kurt Goedicke, took me up on something I'd written which was wrong for the instrument and so terribly difficult. He said: 'You know this bit you've written here? Well don't. But he still played it...'

Lord, so far as his straighter music goes, is now in a position comparable with middle-period Gershwin, which is not excessively flattering and is probably the best parallel among the many people who have tried to cross the bridge. "Though really," he says, "I'm less and less interested in the bridging-the-gap thing. The gap doesn't exist except in people's minds. I'm more interested in their great rhetorical music." Above all, he feels he must now concentrate on form. In the Concerto the title was used very loosely — "the last movement was almost like a stream-of-consciousness writing" — but now he tells, a bit fustily, how he has planned out the themes and structure of a symphony which will be in a fairly classical mould, complete with sonata-form first movement and so on. He is also working on a concerto for guitar (the acoustic type?) and small

orchestra which, at Malcolm Arnold's suggestion, he hopes may be of interest to Julian Bream.

The inner need for a creative discipline expresses itself in another way, too. "I'm always trying to prevent myself falling into the romanticism trap," he admits, "but the night my daughter Sara was born I wrote the violin theme of the slow movement of the 'Gemini' suite. My wife Judith insisted that I should be present, and afterwards I went home all teary-eyed and wrote it."

Never fear, it's a fine tune, and Sara is now a boisterous one-year-old who seems keen to take a helpful part in our conversation, even if only by clearing our coffee cups off the table. Her brother is an amiable puppy called Puppy. And Lord, anyway, is not scared of outright entertainment. "A lot of avant-garde music is going away from what music is all about, which is entertainment. Even with something like the 'Pathétique' Symphony, if you've been moved by it you've also been entertained, in my book." In the last movement of the "Gemini" suite he brings in quite a fashionable touch of indeterminacy, instructing the orchestra: "Ad lib scales and arpeggios, in fact anything, but it must be NOISY and EARSH and as extrovert as you care to make it. ABOVE ALL, ENJOY IT!"

The rock elements, the tactical need to include a vocalist in his big concerted pieces, are coming to seem inhibiting if not irrelevant. In both works it is the rock music, sonorous apart, which seems to have its

character submerged. And already Deep Purple as such has been left slightly behind: the "Gemini" suite is recorded by only three of the group, with three other musicians brought in, and Lord prefers to speak of it as being for "amplified instruments and orchestra." "One takes away the most important aspect of pop music—I hate that term—which is its freedom. It's like taking away one of their legs." Most rock musicians, of course, are not at their best when confronted by a lot of crotchets and quavers. "Basically, I had to teach it to some of them, note by note."

There are moments even yet when Lord has to pinch himself to realise it has all happened. "I've been incredibly lucky, but sometimes it's awfully difficult when people say 'what do you want to be?' I tell them I want to be a composer. 'But who performs it?' they ask, 'and who gets paid for it?' Yet the reaction of the rock world has been pretty generous. After the Concerto people got quite excited. It was the first thing that had worked in terms of the audience. And I sometimes feel this guarded response, 'here's a rock musician who wants to be a composer—you get it from something like the LSO, but then you talk to them and they find out that you're not a dummy.'"

Lord has all the external trappings of prosperity, and he agrees they are important. But success is something else as well. "For me it's freedom... to take my time, and to end up doing what I want to do."

MODERN BRITISH MUSIC

gramophone records
by Edward Greenfield

IT IS GOOD NEWS that Sir Alcock Tippet's great cantata "The Vision of St Augustine" has now been recorded under the composer's direction with the same fine cast as appeared recently both in London and Bristol. It is the more encouraging when the sponsoring company—helped by the Ralph Vaughan Williams Trust—is American. RCA conceived the project early enough to line up the recording of the live performances. When the London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus came to the studio they were able to complete this difficult and long work of nearly 40 minutes in two sessions. I look forward to the finished disc, which will also include Tippet's Fantasia on a Theme of Handel, his own choice of coupling.

A much smaller company, Lyrita, has been more consistently ambitious in the field of neglected British music, and that without subsidy. Of the latest batch, following closely on the excellent issue of Pears' orchestral music, the most valuable is of four Walton works. In its way Walton's Sinfonia Concertante, early work though it is, is as distinctive a concerto as the later works for viola and violin. At 24 Walton's idiom may have had echoes of Elgar, but almost every bar is characteristic. Though the piano soloist does not have much opportunity to show off on his own, every single idea is striking and memorable. This is the first LP version (other than World Record's re-dubbing of the old 78s of Phyllis Sellick) and with Peter Katin as soloist and the composer conducting the LSO it fills the bill admirably (SRCS491).

Walton's conductor takes his own music a little more slowly and carefully than he used to, but that tendency is not enough to affect the sparkle of "Scapino"—warmhearted as well as capricious—and the recent "Capriccio Burlesco." The fourth item is another rarity, the ballet suite "The Quest," arranged from a wartime score (Helmman and Fontenay the original principals) that was somehow lost for nearly two decades. Another rare Walton work recorded by Lyrita comes on remarkably fresh: "Music for Children." Originally a set of easy piano duets it is scored with superb flair, to make one wonder why it is neglected in the concert hall. Colourful titles ("The Music Lesson," "Swingboats" and so on) were added at one time, but they have now been dropped. The three other works on the disc (Lyrita SRCS 50) are almost equally colourful—Holst's Japanese Suite, Bliss's Melée Fantastique and a collaborative effort from Berkeley and Britten, "Mont Juic," a suite of Catalan dances. Walton, Bliss, and Berkeley conduct their own works; St Adrian Boult conducts the Holst.

The Lyrita issue of Bax's Symphony No. 2 (Lyrita SRCS 54) is probably the most important step yet toward a Bax revival. With no disrespect to Vernon Handley's memorable effort recording Bax with his Guildford Philharmonic, it takes a fully professional orchestra like the LPO to bring out its fullest richness of Bax's orchestration, and to prevent the rhapsodising from sounding floppy. The Second Symphony is a masterpiece of a more powerful than the later symphonies, its hints of Russian influence, its massive first movement and the thoughtful epilogue at the end of the finale.

After many years out of the catalogue Heifetz's memorable account of the Elgar Violin Concerto with Sargent and the LSO returns on RCA's mid-price label (LSR 4022). We can now appreciate what warmth of expressiveness lies behind Heifetz's famous reserve.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

Parkinson

HUMAN SPEECH is an extraordinarily wasteful medium. Any journalist knows that direct quotation is the slimmest way of just blinging up inches, which can be an advantage—as when you are a bit tight on length—but can be a severe handicap, as on those rare occasions when the flavour of someone's speech is a crucial part of him and simply cries out to be transmitted. So, as far as the broadcasting media are concerned, succinctness is only likely in what one might call a seller's market; that is, in those situations where the man on the sharp end of the microphone actually wants to get some information across. Thus, the sharp "tell me, Mr Barber, what were you trying to achieve?" sort of news snippet interview can get you a quick answer (even if it's "what is your view, Mr St John Stevens...") has been known to produce a response limited to three lucid sentences. But more general inquiries demand time and even if both parties are reasonably articulate they also produce dead ends, false starts, stumbles, among the more fruitful passages. And if someone actually wants to stall, whole minutes can slip away to oblivion.

Which is why I really cannot understand TV's continuing infatuation with the live "chat" programme, except as an extension of a Sunday newspaper's showbiz columns and granted the same status. "Tell me whatever it is you want the viewers to hear, darling, and I'll pretend I'm not here." And that was just about how it was with Terry-Thomas, the third and last guest on Edition No. 1 of "Parkinson," BBC's latest Saturday night chat programme with the affable, sensible, and experienced Yorkshire plain man Michael Parkinson in the chair. Terry-Thomas told his funnyman Parkinson and him a few lines to be sent up, and off we went to bed.

Feed man, however, is not Parkinson's role in life. The aim, as ever, is to give something more substantial and on our way to Terry-Thomas what we experienced much as starting at the tough end and declining gently, as—since Frost Over Savanndra and all that—is undoubtedly the way it has been.

Before Terry-Thomas too strictly heore the obligatory pop group and after the statutory soloist was Arthur Ashe, Mr Ashe obviously: any one there, Mr Ashe, Parkinson is personally interested in his area—sport and colour—and sympathetic to his

position. They were in contact. It was elicited that Ashe would not—unlike Stokely Carmichael—advise a ghetto boy with a gun to use it. Even so, we did not actually learn the clear answer to a simpler but more crucial question—granted that Ashe had been refused entry to South Africa, why had he even wanted to go? Parkinson put the question twice, then let it go—and Ashe didn't evade, he just wandered off.

And if that is how it is among friends, what's the harm in being an enemy. Parkinson's Guest and Enemy No. 1 was Ray Bellasario, the photographer who gets into trouble with Royalty. Which would be a good big bang start for anyone's new series—if it hadn't been preceded by the Bernard Braden running entrance and the David Frost warm up gags read in Mr Parkinson's "What the Papers say" style. And if there hadn't been this constant feeling of time pressure.

Parkinson—in spite of a friendly tendency to call the man "Ray"—was out to make a brave show of bawling him over intrusions like pictures of the Ogilvys' honeymoon. But his editorialising spirit was under such pressure that at one point he even answered his own question in his enthusiasm, an assault which went something like "Why don't you follow Sinatra around—I'll tell you why you don't follow him around, because you'd end up under a bus or something—no, I don't mean it, quite like that."

Whereupon, Mr Bellasario sympathises about the rugged Sinatra and Mr Parkinson unleashes the Chancellor of the Monarchist League from the audience to muddy the issue further. Still, I wish the programme well. Perpetual motion would be a useful trick too if something could do it.

ALDEBURGH

Hugo Cole

Euripides

COLIN GRAHAM'S productions of Euripides' *Hippolytus* and *Medea* at the Maitlands followed Philip Delacott's versions, slightly condensed for the occasion and are similarly plain and straightforward. Chorus are spoken as naturalistically as the matter allows by single speakers; casts are reduced to five actors in each play, the music to atmospheric background sound used to bridge gaps between scenes and to heighten tension at moments of greatest stress.

Commanding performances of *Phaetia* and *Medea* by Barbara Jefford

review



Michael Parkinson TV

were subtly and effectively backed up by Haze Hughes as the two nurses. Her indecisiveness and ineffective meddling in the first play, where she revealed her mistress's secret urge to incest with disastrous results for all concerned, was contrasted with her steely pizazz arousing disgust and sympathy in equal proportions.

Heroic passions and agonies of the men came over less well at the Maitlands, perhaps because with this style of production their great rhetorical cadences are hard to assimilate into the whole, and also because so many words are lost here when male voices are raised beyond a certain level. Gordon Crosse's music recorded from natural electronic sources is properly atmospheric but never obtrusive, except deliberately, when an horrific and aurally distressing electronic signal rushes round the auditorium drowning the off-stage voices of Medea's murdered children.

Saturday's sonata recital by the Russian violinist and pianist Mark Lubotsky Ljuba Edlina was almost as dramatic an occasion, with both players throwing themselves into the music (Mozart, Shostakovich, and Franck) with the sort of seriousness in intensity and physical vehemence that Westerners usually keep for big-scale concertos. How, unlike the often relaxed approach of the Amadeus or the classical restraint of Staika Milamova who plays with Radu Lupu a very similar programme (Mozart, Hindemith, Franck) at Bath Festival. For Shostakovich's Opus 134, this approach seemed exactly right. Here the music itself, with its use of cadenzas for both instruments, its ferocious climaxes that do not merely suggest high dynamic extents from softest

to loudest but put them over in actual physical sounds almost at an orchestral level. Shostakovich exploits the characteristic of the modern internally-strengthened, metal-string violins and the Medea side to its cruelest, hard and forcing with its steely pizzicato penetrating upper register, and power to produce intrinsically unpleasant sound (such as tremolo, sforzando su ponticello) usually excluded from sonata content. But all is justified in a work of this scale and of this intensity, combining black wit, high melodrama, and Shostakovich's particular sort of slowly developing dialogue in a refreshingly under-populated notes landscape that fits in well in this East Anglian environment.

Mozart's Requiem on Sunday afternoon was conducted by Britten. Some preliminary curiosity had been aroused by the announcement that minor revisions had been made in the light of recent musical logical evidence and that one new solution had been advanced by Britten himself. It could, I suppose, have been the rising violas in the link passages in the Recorder but musical logical interest was swamped by the splendour of Britten's ideas about the work and his concern for impetus of complete movements, for overall balance, and for natural and entirely unmanipulated expressiveness. This balance goes too for Britten's conducting. His directives are so placed and so natural, in the circumstances going straight to the heart of the Chorus and English Chamber Orchestra give the performance of their lives for him. The Chorus, even more far behind the orchestra, dominated the ensemble, sopranos, firm and brilliant right up to their two top B

flats, with unusually quick speeds, and the resonance of the Maitlands music detail was lost—the rhythmic accompaniment in the *confutatus* never broke the surface at all. Under other circumstances I am sure they would have complained, about this but this performance simply wasn't the same one wants to criticise at any point. Heather Harper, Alfreda Hodgson, Peter Pears and John Shirley-Quirk were the soloists. The trombone solo in the Tuba Mirum was played with great distinction by Arthur Wilson.

STROUD

Gareth Lloyd Evans

Henry V

THE SIEGE OF HARFLEUR and the battle of Agincourt took place on a night of waterfaling rain at Stroud Gloucestershire. The Royal Shakespeare company, true to its policy of making critics' journeys for their pleasure, had summoned us to an outdoor production of the production of "Henry V" at the improbably named Subscription Rooms. It was well worth it. Rarely have I seen Shakespeare's apologetic words about cramming wooden O's and making do with a few fella so revealed for what they are—a trick. With a tiny cast, loud bangs, smoke, lights, activity, and sensitivity, this unfashionably patriotic play was superbly done. It made the idea of joining that lot at Calais absolutely daft.

John Barton, the director, used no tricks (though he had some hefty cutting). It was straight down the track, full of the slog of war, the glory of specifying, the thrill of romance and adventure. Michael Williams' Henry had poise and fire. Polly James, doubling as Katherine and that doomed battlefield boy (Falstaff's natural son?) had, for the first, wit, zest, and passion, and, for the second, a moving gamin quality. Unsmug names have stuck in my memory. David Calder as a powerful Chorus, Bernard Lloyd as a shrewd really Welsh Flewellyn, Marion Lines making a true, very officious character out of Katherine's maid, Morgan Sheppard's Pistol and Denis Holmes's Constable of France. Well done, the RSC.

But all this critical gallivanting prompts a thought. If, in appalling conditions and deprived of the chance to muck about with Shakespeare they can pull off such wonderful stuff, and get such a reception, why does the RSC so frequently and expensively fool about with Shakespeare in its home

base? This production was the nearest to a Globe Theatre presentation I have ever seen, and it worked superbly without gimmickry.

MANCHESTER

Gerald Larner

Halle prom

JAMES LOUGHRAN, eager to present himself to every Halle audience at the earliest opportunity, conducted the first in the new season of Summer Proms in the Free Trade Hall on Saturday. The concert was a great orchestral success, and Mr Loughran must already have won many new friends—who might well be persuaded to come along to the Sunday series too when the new season begins. Certainly there was enthusiastic applause after the first item in the programme, a vivid performance of Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture, and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony evoked an excited response at the end of the concert.

Actually, applause prematurely broke in after the first movement of the Tchaikovsky. And no one could blame the audience for that, since it is a large and self-sufficient movement which, in a purely structural sense, does not require the fulfilment of the other three. Besides it was powerfully shaped by Mr Loughran, although it was not quite as Tchaikovsky imagined it since, like most conductors, he did not restrain its impetus for as long as the score suggests. But it was well calculated, like the last movement, which was actually touching an extreme tempo. There was some delightful playing in the middle movements—from the oboe in the andantino, for example, the piccolo and the neatly plucked strings in the scherzo.

Throughout the concert in fact there was no serious sign, though there were several little ones, of the short rehearsal time these Proms are allowed. There was a good orchestral contribution, too, to Beethoven's First Piano Concerto (in C, Opus 15), particularly at the beginning, which was finely controlled in dynamics and presented in the same contained and classical spirit as Stephen Bishop's bright interpretation of the solo part. He played most intelligently, perhaps a little impatience in the first movement cadenza but with a winning appreciation of Beethoven's piano writing elsewhere. Above all, the delicately coloured quiet passages.

THE GUARDIAN

London

Monday June 21, 1971

The right way into Europe

After this week Britain's Great Debate on Europe may be allowed to begin, for following the Luxembourg meetings we should no longer be "waiting on the terms." What will make this a confusing debate is that there is a wide variety of motives among both those who oppose and those who support entry. The anti-range from the far and middle Left, where Europe is seen as a capitalist conspiracy designed to control trade union power, to that section of Conservatism—for whom the late Lord Beaverbrook remains a symbol—which regrets the final turning of the White Commonwealth. The pro-entry party is also diverse. It contains simple-minded Euro-fanatics, for whom Monnet was their Mao, but it also has hard-headed realists who see entry into Europe as a clear-eyed counsel of despair.

This last group, who found their Europeanism in the storm clouds, are not as world-weary as at first they may appear. They recognise that membership of the Community will mean some sacrifices, particularly in the early years; that there are risks, for individual industries and regions of the country, many of which are not even foreseeable before entry. It is because they saw the difficulties that they have approached Europe with more caution. But that caution leaves room for a mounting excitement as the day of decision approaches.

The excitement of membership of an enlarged Europe is that chronic problems which we have been chasing in ever-decreasing circles for nearly a quarter of a century could at least be tackled in a new context. In politics and diplomacy this might be a gradual process: too gradual, if the present cautious attitude to political institutions persists into the eighties. In economics the

pressure of events will probably make progress quicker.

For how much longer can the West persist with its present anarchic monetary system? If the EEC moved towards economic union, at least one of the obstacles to agreement would be eroded. How much longer can Britain fail to find—at a stroke, or even more gradually—its first step out of the depressing cycle of higher wages, higher prices, deflation, unemployment, and a deflation that does not work? Mr John Davies, with his penchant for the politically naive argument, suggested in Dusseldorf last week that the opening of British markets to European competition would be a "salutary" method of inducing resistance to inflationary wage demands.

Apart from the fact that it will feed the imaginations of the "capitalist conspiracy" school of opposition, this argument raises the fear that the Government, even with a full summer ahead of it, will not know how to convince the British people of the importance of accepting the European challenge. For that challenge will really have been missed if Britain crawls in with its economy stagnant. In a more competitive climate British industry would certainly have greater cause to resist inflationary wage claims. But unless the Government produces an expansion in investment to accompany our entry, the price politically, socially, and economically will be heavy. If the Government has the sense to reflate soon. That and the stimulus of entry could get the economy expanding healthily for the first time in many years. In that context, fewer wage claims would look inflationary, and living standards would be raised steadily, as they have been in the Six. Mr Heath should remember that the negative reasons for going into Europe need to be salted with hope.

Abortions for children

The clearest and surely incontrovertible lesson to come from the case of the 12-year-old girl who was denied an abortion is that much more needs to be done to provide early and good sex education. The trickier question of whether this girl was rightly or wrongly denied the abortion should not obscure the fact on which all concerned in the case agree: that she could not comprehend her pregnancy. This has nothing to do with the jousting between supporters and opponents of permissiveness. There are few situations where knowledge is more harmful than ignorance, and adolescence is certainly not one of them. Children who are old enough to have children or to father them should be told what that means. Schools have responsibility, as well as parents.

But the case does raise questions about the working of the Abortion Act which the recently appointed Lane Committee should look at. Although the committee was set up after a campaign by Mr Norman St John-Evans, Sir Keith Joseph was careful not to restrict its terms of reference to issues that only appeal to the anti-abortion lobby. None the less his initial statement did veer more in its direction than the other way. Mrs Justice Lane would be wise not to let that divert her from the kind of problems which this case seems to touch on. The consultant gynaecologist who refused the abortion, and her hospital management committee, have argued that the decision was taken on clinical grounds and that there was doubt over the stage the girl's pregnancy had reached.

Mr Sato walks the tightrope

To greet the return of the island of Okinawa to Japanese sovereignty with demonstrations was at first sight, ungrateful. But the violence served to show that the United States-Japan treaty raised as many problems as it solved. In the short term it envisages the full return of Japanese sovereignty over the Ryukyu Islands (of which Okinawa is the largest) during 1972. This removes one blot on relations. The demonstrators, however, were concerned whether the islands or other American bases would be denuclearised. They were raising another question too. How can the world's third strongest economic power remain in comparative political impotence and under American domination? These issues will in turn have a hearing on the forthcoming election to the Upper House.

Of all the United States' Asian allies, Japan is best equipped to comply with President Nixon's Guam Doctrine. Under this policy, the United States aims increasingly to help with economic and indirect military aid those nations which undertake to help themselves. The partial withdrawal of American forces from Okinawa creates a dilemma. The United States is keen that Japan should take a greater share in its military burden. Japan has increased its defence expenditure sharply. By 1976 it is estimated that it will be as powerful as France in conventional weapons. But apprehension increases among Japan's neighbours

with this military growth—in spite of Japan's protestations that its intentions are only defensive. China realises better than any other country in the area that Japan has the wealth and sophistication to fit itself out powerfully. It recognises that Japan has considerable wealth to defend. The fear is that in the decades to come Japan will add military domination to the economic ascendancy it has achieved over the area.

Japan has problems similar to those of the United States over closer political relations with China. The Prime Minister, Mr Sato, is keen to keep trade relations strong. But he appears slow in achieving cooperation, rather than competition. Mr Sato will have to find a flexible formula over the United Nations' China problem. He has to convince China that Japan is not aiming to take over the United States' Far East role.

The Okinawa treaty may gain for Mr Sato's Liberal-Democratic Party some seats in the elections—as the first announcement of discussions on this subject did in the Lower House elections of 1969. But local elections in April showed increasing opposition to the LDP. Mr Sato's reign since 1964 as Prime Minister can be attributed to his skill in handling the leaders of factions within the party. But excuses for dissent may produce pressure within the LDP to consider the future leadership, and a change, in policies on the broader issues thrown up by the Okinawa treaty.

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: Sparrows and housemartins busily engaged in apparent feeding activity on the ground are usually gathering nesting material, whether mud from water sites, or limes, straws, or feathers from dry ground. But during the past week or so, both from personal observation and from reports from interested observers, I have become convinced that food rather than building material is being sought for. My own pair of swallows, whose nest contains half-grown young, certainly is in need of any running repairs, yet the owners have been making repeated flights to my neighbour's newly-ploughed strip, and now that I have disturbed some ground by hoeing, are finding some terrestrial attraction much closer to home, and from the frequency of their shuttle-service must surely be finding food for their young. I once observed ground feeding on a large scale during autumn migration of swallows in late August on the strand of Dornoch Firth, and on that occasion was satisfied that the prey could only be sandhoppers, which were both abundant and obvious as they retreated over the clean, bare surface before the incoming tide. Aerial feeders such as swallows, housemartins and spotted flycatchers must find it difficult, during periods of prolonged rain, to find enough insects on the wing for their own subsistence, let alone enough for four or five growing nestlings. It is significant that on a recent morning after twenty-four hours of chilly rain, clutches of both swallows and flycatchers were found in the nest.

W. D. CAMPBELL.

MICHAEL RAMSEY is unlikely to be seen as the greatest twentieth century Archbishop of Canterbury — William Temple still towers above almost all the other 100 occupants of the chair of St Augustine—but there is a very good chance that he will go down as the most enigmatic and interesting Primate of the period. If Dr Ramsey were chairman of a company or leader of a political party the tenth anniversary of his accession to office (June 27) would undoubtedly be a somewhat sombre day of reckoning before the shareholders or the caucus.

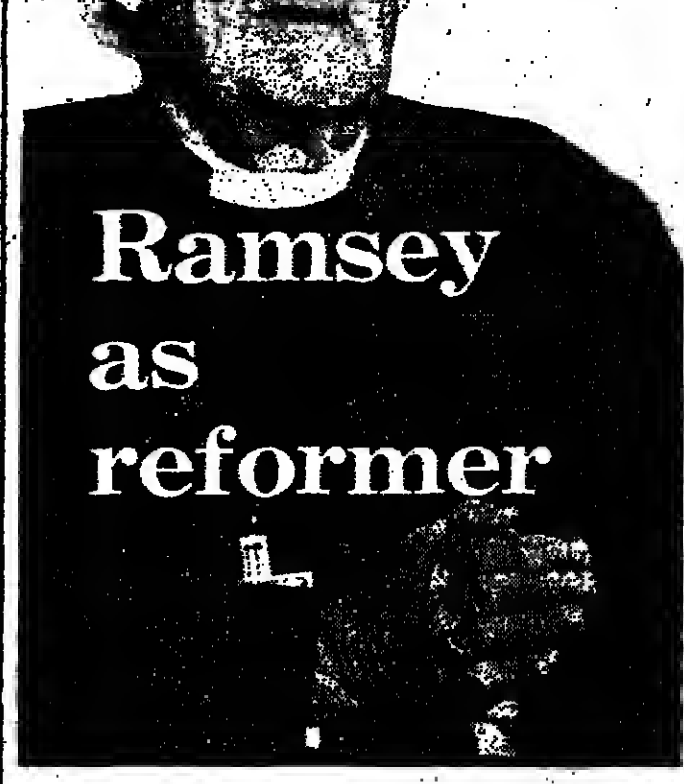
The Church of England has hardly prospered over the past decade. Baptisms have fallen by 15 per cent, Confirmations are down by over 30 per cent and Ordinations by 25 per cent. In many inner-city areas church life has virtually collapsed, and the morale of the clergy is generally low. Yet no one is going to blame Dr Ramsey for all this because the life of the Church of England is carefully arranged to ensure that the Archbishop of Canterbury has no executive authority. What ever power he wields comes through that elusive factor — personal influence.

In the event, the influence exercised by Michael Ramsey has been partly that of an Eastern Patriarch, and partly that of an old-style Cambridge don, and the fascination of his Primacy so far has been provided by the interaction of these two elements in his personality and style of leadership. The mixture is not, incidentally quite as incongruous as it sounds since the Church of England lives in a constant tension between the demands of tradition and change. None the less there have been surprises for a public presented alternately with a figure apparently revived from the thirteenth century, and a courageous reformer pleading the cause of the homosexual and the immigrant.

In church affairs Dr Ramsey has invariably reacted negatively to changes when these were first mooted. New trends in worship provoked solemn warnings against cheapening something precious. The publication of "Honest to God" brought forth a cry of theological horror and a pamphlet designed to expose the errors in Bishop John Robinson's thinking. A suggestion that women might one day be ordained to the priesthood was met with the response that if God wanted women priests he would have made provision for them earlier. Church unity proposals were received with something less than enthusiasm. Most recently, church grants to African freedom fighters have called out sustained hostility. Innovation rouses the Patriarch — the defender of orthodoxy and the protector of that which has been inherited from the past.

But then the don begins to take over and a mind of considerable subtlety and agility sets to work on that which the heart has rejected. The result: a powerful advocate of liturgical reform, a stimulating interpreter of liberal theology, an enthusiast for new expressions of priesthood (including the possibility of female involvement one day) and one of the

This week sees the tenth anniversary of
Dr. Michael Ramsey's accession as
Archbishop of Canterbury. Trevor Beeson
assesses Dr. Ramsey's contribution to the
life of the Church
of England at a
time when it
appears to be on
the point of
collapse.



most disappointed men in the country when the Anglican/Methodist unity scheme failed to secure the necessary support within his own church. It remains to be seen whether the African freedom fighters will ultimately find acceptance.

Tiresome though this process undoubtedly is to those anxious for speedy reform, the Archbishop's initial scepticism has in the end enabled many laypeople and clergy to accept from him things they could hardly bear to examine when first offered from seemingly less trustworthy sources. This has been a valuable service and in the process Michael Ramsey's own standing in every part of the Church of England has steadily risen.

Although Harold Macmillan was under pressure from certain quarters not to appoint him to Canterbury when "headmaster" Fisher was eventually persuaded to retire in 1961, he was in fact the only candidate deserving of serious consideration, and for the past ten years he has succeeded in the admittedly not too difficult task of maintaining the outstanding figure on the episcopal bench.

His contributions to the debates in the official assemblies and synods of the Church of England have rarely failed to raise the discussion to a higher plain of insight and integrity where the main Christian priorities have received proper emphasis. And if one of the marks

of greatness is that a man's mind keeps moving as his years advance, it is to be noted that Michael Ramsey is a far more liberal and open church leader at 66 than he was at 36, or for that matter at 48 when he left Cambridge to become Bishop of Durham. Significantly, he is at his best when answering questions from students, who are still ready to sit at his feet in large numbers.

In the affairs of the nation as a whole his stature has also increased considerably. The general public has come to recognise beneath the extraordinary exterior and eccentric manner a man of honesty, compassion, courage, and uncomplicated goodness. If evidence of the latter is required it is necessary only to be reminded of the astonishing forbearance which he has shown towards his predecessor, whose interference in the affairs of the church during his years of retirement has been a constant source of embarrassment and annoyance.

If Michael Ramsey has any enemies they are to be found among the Monday Club Tories who resent his concern for Christian social thinking and its outcome in the espousal of progressive causes in the House of Lords. After all, the history of the Church of England does not allow it to be taken for granted that bishops will always be on the side of the reforming angels, but the man whom Asquith once saw as a future leader of the

Liberal Party has consistently led into the lobbies of social progress those of his episcopal colleagues who could be persuaded to forsake their dioceses for a parliamentary occasion.

Granted leadership of this quality, why is there so little to show for it in the affairs of the Church of England where a Primate's chief responsibilities lie? Part of the explanation lies in an administrative weakness at the heart of the Church of England, which was noted when Temple died in 1944 and which the present occupant of Lambeth Palace has done nothing to remedy.

Although the Archbishop of Canterbury has a position of leadership in the world-wide Anglican Communion, and must exercise his role through the most taxing form of leadership yet devised, he lacks any team of senior advisers or colleagues with whom the burden may be shared and by whom the essential resources can be accumulated. Michael Ramsey's undigested boredom with administration and inability to relate closely to men of his own age have exacerbated a problem which his successor will be obliged to tackle as a first priority. The Church of England detests the idea of a central curia and rears like a frightened horse at the mere hint of anything approaching a papal household, but it cannot afford to be without them much longer.

Any assessment of Dr Ramsey's contribution to the Church of England must also recognise that while he has clearly been the best available Primate and remains remarkably active—no other archbishop has travelled so extensively—his leadership has been far from dynamic. Having found solutions to particular problems at the intellectual level—the recent proposals for the deployment of the clergy and for Anglican/Methodist unity are important instances—he has not apparently felt driven to campaign actively for their acceptance by the church at large.

Speeches have been made, sometimes rather late in the day, at Church House, Westminster, but there have been no whistle-stop tours of the dioceses and little in the way of communication with the local leadership. The result has been uncertainty and in the end frustration. By no means a natural campaigner, he has been unable to make the effort needed to rally the forces favourable to reform, and at a time of great crisis for the Established Church this has turned out to have been a fatal flaw in an otherwise remarkable Primacy.

At 66, his days as archbishop are obviously numbered. He has made it clear that he will not go on beyond 70, and a house for retirement has already been purchased at Goddard. But if the Anglican/Methodist unity scheme finds acceptance at the second time of asking in 1972, and if it is by then certain that Dr Ramsey will be translated from Durham to Canterbury, the patriarch will by 1973 be free to capitulate finally to the don and exchange his throne for a library, where in fact he is happiest and most truly at home.

ARA's train line

Sir,—In an emergency broadcast to the nation, the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Caetano, announced on June 16 that a derailment two weeks ago on the railway line between Lisbon and Oporto was sabotage. He also attributed to the underground revolutionary organisation ARA the responsibility for "personal attacks, kidnappings and sabotage." He ended his speech by stressing that it was the duty of every Portuguese to collaborate with the forces of security to repress such acts of vandalism.

This speech, which was widely reported by some national newspapers in London, deserves some comment. Well-informed circles close to the Portuguese underground movements, whom I have immediately contacted, have firmly denied any involvement with the derailment of the train with 1,300 passengers aboard. As far as ARA is concerned, they did not even care to issue a denial because, from the record of their achievement, it is clear that they wish to hit only those targets directly concerned with the colonial war. And a train from Oporto to Lisbon does not seem to have much influence on the war effort.

On the other hand, ARA is pledged to "attack weapons and not men," as one of the leaders put it. And it is significant to put on record that, since November 1970 to date, in all their anti-colonialist activity, which ranges from the destruction of 14 NATO planes to the bombing of the telecommunications centre, they have not caused a single casualty.

Dr Caetano's sensational disclosures is bound to have some heart-searching effect in Portugal, and mislead overseas readers. Within the context of the situation in Portugal, the people would be alienated if, through indiscriminate actions, innocent lives were lost. Since the revolutionary ARA has avoided it, there is every indication that the Government's security police might place some bombs and cause bloodshed, attributing the responsibility to ARA.—Yours truly,

(Miss) Pplocas de Carvalho,
Political Secretary,
Frente de Libertação Nacional e Colonial (A movement for the Liberation of Portugal),
27 Christchurch Avenue,
NW6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prince Sadruddin's refugee role

Sir,—The attack by your Calcutta correspondent on the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, supported implicitly by your leader (June 17) seems to me to be unhelpful and misplaced. The mandate of the High Commissioner is explicitly humanitarian and non-political and his overriding concern must be the interests of the refugees themselves. It baffles me how he could possibly advance these interests by launching into a denunciation of the Government in Pakistan, however much he no doubt privately feels so inclined.

The people who should be using all their power of political, economic and diplomatic persuasion in public and private to halt the butchery by Yahya Khan's troops are in London, Washington, Moscow and Paris. It is they who should be combining their efforts in the Security Council to bring overbearing pressure on the Pakistan Government to halt its brutality.

The UN High Commissioner has an infinitely more difficult and delicate task, with which he will still have to grapple when the fate of the refugees has long since vanished from the front page of the Guardian and the rest of the world's press. This will be to secure the voluntary repatriation of all those who genuinely wish to return to their homeland (whether it is called East Pakistan, Bangladesh or something else).

The tragic precedent of the Palestine refugees who remain exiles from their homeland after more than two decades emphasises the incredible delicacy and sensitivity with which Prince Sadruddin must go about his business. The precedent of Eastern Nigeria, where peoples have gone back and families are re-united is a more encouraging token of the prize that can be won if the High Commissioner can discharge his man-

date not only with compassion but also with diplomatic skill—but concentrating always single-mindedly on the interests of the refugees themselves.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan has exercised his high office with some distinction for more than five years. It is more than usually carping for the Guardian to rush in and try to damn him on virtually his first utterance of the problem.—Yours faithfully,

Frank Hooley,
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
2 Weld Road,
Withington,
Manchester M20 9WJ.

Sir,—UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin's statement about the situation in East Bengal is utter nonsense in view of the evidence that the refugees are still fleeing in spite of the alleged opening of the reception centres and granting of amnesty by Yahya Khan's Government.

The fact is, the Ismaili community of the Prince controls a good proportion of commerce and industry in Dacca, Khulna and Chittagong. Like other non-Bengalis they speak Urdu and align themselves with them. In spite of their 24 years' residence in East Bengal they did not make any attempt to identify themselves with Bengali interests, but that of West Pakistanis. Naturally the Prince has a vested interest in his community. The UN should have recognised these facts and sent some other representative not likely to be biased.—Yours faithfully,

R. Alam,
Bangla Dosh Relief Fund Committee,
18 Briars Walk,
Harold Wood,
Romford, Essex.

Iron maidens

Sir,—How astonishing that G. U. MacDonald (Woman's Guardian, June 16) should refer to the Soviet Union as "the one place where women have almost made it." Surely he realises that the number of "liberated" women in China is bigger than the entire population of the USSR?

The emphasis in China on equality for women is more striking than in Russia, following as it does a long history of subjection even more total. On a recent visit to China I was fortunate to meet many women who were working with obvious competence at a variety of jobs, many of which are regarded in the West as largely male preserves: the vivacious leader of an army medical team in a school for deaf-mute children; the chairman of the revolutionary committee of a large workers' housing estate; a surgeon recently returned from a gruelling few months working with the peasants in the remote and mountainous south-west; a "Iron Girls" team shovelling earth and rock in the blazing sun to level the hills and fill the gullies of a northern commune in order to increase cereal production; taxi-drivers; store managers; customs officers; even primary schoolgirls making carps in metalwork and woodwork classes. There are so many of them; they carry themselves with poise and confidence, and look you straight in the eye.

It is true that, as in the Soviet Union, equality is not complete. Domestic work and child rearing are still not regarded as productive work, and while a city worker in China may expect her husband to share the at a variety of work points while she washes up or feeds the children. At the national, and often at the local level too, women are still far outnumbered by men in the decision-making committees; but if women in China are not yet totally liberated, they are still far in advance of those in the West, and at least equal to their counterparts in the USSR.—Yours etc.,

Desmond Painter,
76 Normandy Road,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire.

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PETER JENKINS

Sound and fury

THE Labour Party has caused a commotion in the House of Commons by its denunciation of the Conservative Government's plan to rescue Lockheed. The party's executive committee has passed a resolution which demands that the Government should not spend more than £150 million on the aircraft.

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TWO WEEKS of Senate hearings on the Administration's plan to rescue Lockheed has done nothing to ease the British Government's predicament. In having pledged £150 million to the rescue of the RB211 engine contract.

The unpleasant prospect now faces the Cabinet that Lockheed may be forced to bankruptcy before Congress even has had a chance to vote on the loan guarantee legislation, or that one of the major airlines customers for the TriStar will defect. In either case, the RB211 would be dead and the British Government will have secured nothing in return for its considerable investment. Far from having secured an Administration guarantee that the development expenditure would not be wasted, the Government now only crosses its fingers and prays that bankruptcy will not come about.

The longer the uncertainty, the worse the situation is from the British point of view. By August 6 when Congress recesses for its summer holidays, the Government will have spent considerably more than half of the £100 millions it has committed

The wobbly wagon hitched to TriStar

ADAM RAPHAEL reports from Washington, Sunday, on the receding chances of saving Lockheed

itself to the development of the RB211 up to 42,000lbs thrust. By October, assuming the current rate of 28 millions a month expenditure continues, it will have spent three quarters of the development expenditure.

Predicting how fast Congress will move is as hazardous as forecasting that it will or will not swallow but it now looks distinctly unlikely that the guarantee legislation will be approved before the recess. Mr Charles Tilling, the chairman of IWA, which has 33 TriStars on order, spelled out the dangers clearly in his testimony last week. Either Lockheed gets the loan guarantee before August, or his airline may be forced to switch to the rival Macdonald Douglas DC 10.

The Senate Banking Com-

mittee's hearings are due to end tomorrow, but the numerous issues raised to the conflicting testimony before it, together with the deep divisions inside the committee, as well as the complex alternative Bills it must consider, all indicate that swift action is impracticable. In the House, hearings have still not been scheduled because the chairman of the Banking Committee, Representative Wright Patman (Democrat, Texas), is still asking the Pentagon to release a confidential study that it made last year on the TriStar's commercial prospects.

Even when these hearings do begin, they will not bring much joy to Lockheed's supporters, if they follow the damaging pattern of Administration coolness and competitors' hostility estab-

lished in the Senate. In view of all these uncertainties, it was not surprising last week that Senator Proxmire's forecast that the loan guarantee had no chance in heaven or hell of being passed by Congress before October, aroused little dissent.

If this time scale is correct, and assuming that Lockheed is not forced into bankruptcy or merger before then by either the airline or its banks, it places the British Government in an extremely awkward hole. In theory, Britain's commitment to continue financing the RB211 without a loan guarantee ends on August 8, the date specified in the re-negotiated Rolls engine contract. But few believe here that Britain will be prepared to assume the role of international villain-in-chief by foreclosing

on the RB211 before all hope is exhausted. The prospect is thus that the British Government may be carried along on Lockheed's sinking coattails, right up to the final moment of merger, bankruptcy or salvation. Should Congress delay a decision, as many observers believe it will, the key to whether Lockheed will be allowed to continue in business will be held by its consortium of 24 creditor banks.

The leading banks, the Bank of America, and the Bankers Trust Company of New York, told the Senate categorically that they were not prepared to lend a cent more without a Government guarantee, but the prospect of losing the \$400 millions they have already loaned might in the last resort change their resolve. Lock-

heed's president, Carl Kottbush, inadvertently threw a spotlight on this possibility at the Paris Air Show when he expressed hope that there still might be a way out for Lockheed should Congress refuse the Federal guarantee.

With more than \$1.2 billions invested in the TriStar success, many undoubtedly have a strong incentive to see that Lockheed does not plunge into bankruptcy. The banks' collateral is estimated to be worth only a fraction of its outstanding loans, the contractors are owed vast sums, and the airline stand to lose \$240 millions in prepayments, if the TriStar does not go into production.

The problem of timing could, however, defeat even these direct incentives. As

one member of Lockheed's banking consortium remarked: "It's just too early to predict what the group will do if the guarantee Bill doesn't go through. There are diplomatic considerations, political factors, economic problems, and credit questions to deal with. And a dizzying number of people must make up their minds and then reach an agreement. It's just an incredible stew," he said. Of course it may not come to this, but it looks from much this weekend as if the British Government's original pessimistic assessment of the chances of saving the RB211 may, unfortunately, turn out to be correct. If that should happen — the pent-up bitterness on both sides of the Atlantic is likely to flow freely.

Richard Bourne on school democracy at the top

Go and govern

JUST when the speech day season is at its height, destiny has lit on school governors. Standing fast in the middle of the Croydon or Stepney, they are deployed in the wake of the May elections, the governing bodies may seem to be performing their immemorial rites.

But in the past few days there have been meetings attended by 60 governors in Liverpool, 200 in Sheffield, and 40 in Inner London — where the ILEA has concluded its own series of consultations with governors — and a new force has appeared, nurtured by the recently formed National Association of Governors and Managers — Governor Power.

"All those with responsibility in the education system must accord proper recognition to the significance, or potential significance, of managing bodies," states a NAGM document in terms of portentousness that could have been borrowed from headteachers themselves. But groaning heads, recalling the hazy ignorance of bygone governors, should pause before judgment. For NAGM, which gets its views from a Labour front in the North and a Conservative one in the South, is dedicated to democratic representation of schools and their communities on governing bodies, with an end to the traditional political patronage, and more school autonomy in relation to the council officials.

Its spearhead and model is the city of Sheffield, whose Labour council last autumn established bodies for every school, abandoned political control on each, and invited all the parents, teachers and individuals. In addition provision was made for membership by the heads, an elected teacher, and an elected parent. The non-teaching staff were enabled to choose a governor too and it was made possible for 18-year-old pupils to be co-opted — provided that they withdrew if the conduct of any teacher was under review. (In fact pupil governors, which have already drawn a critical motion from the Head Teachers' Association, have been co-opted by only two Sheffield schools.)

The powers of the governors are still under review. Since the Sheffield reform they can make a shortlist of candidates for a headship with the advice of officials, and a joint committee which the education committee actually appoints. Two slightly unexpected developments have been that to the chagrin of the politicians, the new governors have in some places not elected their chairman from the continuing minority of political appointees, and that resolutions about school needs have come flooding into the city's education committee.

"We're very encouraged that the new governors have been keen to talk in terms of broad objectives rather than door hinges and handles," says Mr J. E. Mann, deputy education officer. There had been no

lack of names put forward by the civic bodies canvassed and a dozen individuals had written in requesting to be appointed.

Inner London is moving more singularly in the same direction. From next autumn all primary and secondary schools will have their own governing bodies including the head, another teacher and an elected parent chosen at a special meeting which has nothing to do with the parent-teacher association. But the political majority will remain and there is no specific encouragement for the co-opting of 18-year-olds at the same school.

The NAGM, which has now formed some ten local groups, carefully eschewed a comment on the Stepney and Croydon cases. Mrs Janet Newton, its national secretary, believes that more democratic and representative governing bodies could reveal new help for the schools. "NAGM believes that you should advertise for people to come on and serve," she says.

Once upon a time the governors in normal county schools had some control over the financial estimates, but this has been lost. Mr Burgess, who helped to found the NAGM, feels that they with the head should now have some power of virement — the distribution of some funds according to an individual school's needs.

He sees governors not only as valuable in the democratic sense, but as almost essential when enlarged units of local government make education committees more remote from the classrooms. Without incoming "fresh eyes" he believes that governors could perform a better informed job in overseeing the curriculum and organisation of schools: matters like streaming, beating, and examinations, and the like should come up for discussion, if not prescription.

All of this of course is less dramatic than the transformation that occurred on French school governing bodies after the 1968 riots. And there are many places that are untouched. Manchester, where all the county secondary schools are managed by a sub-committee of the education committee in spite of periodic jibes from HM Inspectors, is not urgently reviewing the situation following the 1968 riots. At Wolverhampton, where the patronage was being carved up at a meeting recently the local Liberals have threatened to expose the doubtful educational wisdom of the governors by printing their names. Mr Eric Robinson, a Wolverhampton Liberal candidate, is now planning a national campaign.

NAGM is calling for training for governors, and model areas from the Department of Education. Governors have looked for so long like dignified ornaments behind which both heads and local authorities find it convenient to shelter that it is amazing to find them acquiring a life of their own. Sheffield at least has found it beneficial



The Duchess of Medina Sedonia—picture by Don Morley

The reign in Spain

IT WAS the wrong setting for a duchess—a drab corner of a bleak cafeteria of a rather unglamorous London hotel. But at least the language seemed right, as we all used the respectful and formal third person singular.

"Will she be kind enough to tell us how long she has spent in gaol?" she says. "She does not believe in colours." "She is sorry you have not asked her about the illegal trade union elections." "Will she please tell us about her family's attitude to her?"

Louisa Alvarez de Toledo y Maiz, Duchess of Medina Sedonia, Marquesa de Villafra de la Bierra, Marquesa de Velez and Countess of Niebla, was holding a press conference with the aid of an interpreter.

She is sometimes known as the Red Duchess. She spent eight months in gaol in Spain for taking part in an illegal demonstration championing the cause of the villagers of Palomares who had four H-bombs accidentally dropped close to them four years ago. She now lives in Paris, having left Spain at a few hours' notice when she heard she was about to be arrested again.

Back in Spain there are charges—awaiting her for

writing articles about conditions in Spanish gaols, for publishing a book in France, for criticising the Franco regime abroad, and for writing a letter to the Government protesting against the killing of three workers near Granada.

She also has three children in Spain, a girl aged 14, and two boys of 15 and 13. "She would like them to have a Spanish education," the interpreter explained. "She would like them to stay there for as long as they can bear the dictatorship." She has not seen them since April last year, but she is hoping that they may be allowed to go to the French frontier so that she may see them. She did not wish to discuss the matter yesterday. "It has nothing to do with the future of Spain."

She is a sharp-minded duchess; slight, but not as stern as she first appears. Yesterday she wore an orange sweater and black slacks. She was quite happy with her cafeteria surroundings—except that she could not get a Coca-Cola.

She was visiting London only for the weekend to open the Iberian Centre, a cultural and social club for Spanish and Portuguese residents in Britain. In the autumn her novel "The Base" is to be

published in France. It is set round a US base in Spain—though it could be any base anywhere, she said.

She is also working on an impressive political project: a book on Spain's problems and their solutions. Not a manifesto, just an exposition with no commitment to any one of the solutions. "As she says," the interpreter pointed out, "she does not believe in colours."

At the press conference she constantly referred to a black folder, the pages neatly typed and indexed and full of facts: statistics on prison populations, on education and on land ownership, and documents on Spanish law.

What did she predict would happen in Spain? "I am no prophet," she replied, using English for the only time in the press conference. With Juan Carlos in power, she said, there would be more opposition and there would be some slight movement to greater freedom of expression, but this would be largely illusory. The most important thing was that Spain should not be allowed to join the Common Market without the Six insisting on a democracy and a change in the regime.

Oliver Pritchett

Fretting about vetting

"EITHER we take the security of our political leaders seriously—or we don't. There can be no half-measures." At least there should not be. That, boiled to its essentials, is the view of a high-ranking Government security officer. And his sentiments are shared by the agents of the Special Branch and the intelligence service whose task it is to safeguard the lives of the Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet, and others in the so-called "high-risk" bracket.

For the simple fact of the matter seems to be that Whitehall's security screen remains in spite of a "wide-ranging overhaul" some months ago—more a latticework than anything else.

That fact was driven home yet again on Friday last when a businessman disguised himself as a waiter to enter No. 10 and hand Mr Heath a petition. "Waiter," Mr Ronald Irons, aged 28, later commented: "I could have been anybody... I could have been a man trying to assassinate the Prime Minister, and I had the golden opportunity."

And not so many months ago, a routine security check of No. 10 led to the discovery of a German seaman, sleeping in the Cabinet room late at night. "The first incident should never have happened," intelligence officers said yesterday. "But it did, and then all stops should have been pulled out to ensure that nothing of the sort ever happened again."

"Now we have this second case—we must never have a

third, because no matter how much we in this country like to poo-poo the need for security, we are playing with fire."

Before the assassination of President Kennedy, most Western nations organised security as far as possible to allow politicians to mingle with their public and to maintain the public's right to contact their elected representatives. As a member of the White House detail of the US secret service told me in Washington after the murder of Senator Robert Kennedy, "the public's rights, if they ever existed, had to go out of the window as far as we in this country are concerned after the President's murder. There is one priority in this game and that is to ensure the business of Government runs smoothly. To do that, we have found since Dallas, a lot of fingers get trodden on."

The American security market, as far as the head of State is concerned, is formidable, but not unique: both the French and the West Germans adopt what is called "total-guard" on President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt. And there is growing opinion in British security circles that we, too, are now in the position where the use of "total-guard" is overdue.

The police and intelligence officers point to the changing climate of protest in this country—bombings of the homes of Cabinet Ministers, death threats that now come so weekly against politicians, growth of underground organisations advocating the overthrow: "no matter the cost or method" of present society. "We are so often accused of being paranoid," an intelligence officer told me yesterday. "Surely it is the very nature of our business that requires us to be so? But that apart, we believe we are in a position to recognise risk, and we believe that risk exists in Britain today. No matter how much public—and ourselves—wish it otherwise. What, then, can be done?"

No. 10, it is said, thanks to the German seaman, now ringed with electronic devices, television eyes and infra-red alarm systems. But visitors can and do enter the building without, in most cases, more than a cursory security check. Mr Heath travels with the minimum of protection. Sometimes, she armed Special Branch man, sometimes two. "And we have to do what we are told," they say. "The White House detail can, with in reason, clamp restrictions of their own on the President, and he invariably does as requested."

So, assuming our security departments are able to convince the Government of the need for tighter protective measures, the first steps would almost certainly be a strengthening of the bodyguard details on Mr Heath, Mr Maudling, and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the police guards placed on Cabinet Ministers' homes following the Carr bombings would be given permanent status and, slowly but surely, the public contact with senior politicians would be reduced.

Peter Harvey

We started flying in a big way

We think big. We have for over 5,000 years. One of UAA's flying ancestors, Horus, made a spectacular first flight...to the sun and back! That's why the day-god is always represented in hieroglyphics as a soaring sparrow-hawk.

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Pharaoh comfort. It begins the moment you board one of our luxurious Boeing 707's in London. Then relax while you're pampered all the way to your destination. And that could be almost anywhere...Europe, Africa, Middle East or Far East.

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UAA-Egypt's International Airline

Py the Pharaoh way in Africa, Asia, Europe, Australia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, South America, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, West Indies, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Navel engagement on the Nile

from William Tuohy, Cairo: Sunday

THE belly dancing business in the Middle East is booming. Night clubs and dancers are proliferating. But, increasingly in Egypt, Lebanon, or Turkey, an entertainer must spice up her act with Hollywood routines.

While the traditional belly dances still can enthral audiences in the second and third level clubs, something additional is needed in top nightclubs and hotels. Thus, most of Egypt's "top ten" dancers have added a modern fillip or two to the classic oriental dance.

For instance, Nagua Fuad, perhaps the most beautiful dancer in the Arab world, first dances traditionally, and then entrances audiences in the Sheraton Hotel, Cairo, in a spectacular number in which she uses a candelabra of lighted tapers as a headpiece. And across the river Nile in the Hilton nightclub, Zizi Mustafa dazzles the cus-

tomers with a very belly dance done in a flashy micro-mini skirt.

Belly dancing has experienced something of a revival in Egypt since the death of President Nasser. "After the 1952 revolution," explains Liza Mae, a Swiss girl who has studied belly dancing for six years and now appears in the better clubs, "it was decided that the sexual movements in oriental dancing were not in keeping with the ideals of the new state. Under Nasser, belly dancers had to wear a veil over their bodies and they were dressed heavily if their dance was deemed too erotic."

In Egypt dancers still must clothe their midriffs, but the higher paid entertainers manage to do this with an almost undetectable sheer fillip or body stocking. All this is a far cry from the original belly dancing which, according to experts in Cairo, began as a religious rite dur-

ing the reign of the Pharaohs, in spite of Turkish claims to the invention.

In ancient Egypt, the dancers used not the seven veils but only a single veil draped strategically from the waist, with the rest of the body remaining bare.

There are an estimated 2,000 belly dancers plying their art in the Middle East, 1,000 of them in Cairo and Alexandria. Top performers like Nagua Fuad and Nakred Sabri average 250 to 300 dollars a night and the Government winks at their more sensual touches because the foreign patrons are spending much-needed hard currencies.

Some of the premier dancers are self-taught. "I wanted to dance cyer since I can remember," Nagua Fuad said. "I practised by myself in Alexandria and when I was 13 I came to

Cairo. After a couple years more of practice, I lied about my age and performed professionally. Under Egyptian law you have to be 15 to dance commercially." Miss Fuad, now a youngish 30, says that a dancer can entertain until well into her 40s—if she keeps in shape. "If you want to keep dancing you ought not smoke or drink," she advises.

"As a young girl, I thought the greatest success would be to dance at the big hotels in Cairo. And now, here I am." Many oriental dancers in the Middle East were trained by Ibrahim Akel, a 47-year-old former acrobat and dancer. In his Cairo studio—an unfinished nightclub of a downtown hotel—Akel usually trains four girls at a time, tirelessly intoning "Wah a! neim, wah a! neim," that is "O-two," in Arabic as he drills them in fundamental steps. Akel charges 1,200 dollars

for a year's course, though if a girl takes longer to master the dance, she is charged no more. The Swiss dancer, Liza Mae, a former student of Akel, said: "You need to learn to translate the music through your hips. Every part of the body has to move on its own, rotating or wriggling as though detached from the rest. The hands, legs, breasts, and, of course, the belly are moved—but the dance is always based on the hips. Turkish dancing is more rapid and violent, but the true Egyptian dancing is more sensuous, and it tells a story."

One heavy dancer relegated to the second-level night clubs complained: "Tastes in figures are changing, but they are not good for the art. As far as belly dancing is concerned, it is not good to have bony hips and skinny limbs. For what is a belly dance without a belly?" — Los Angeles Times.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

A Guardian Special Report
photographs by ROBERT SMITHIES

STOKE-ON-TRENT is a unique city. Enormously long, extremely narrow, and shaped like a harpoon, it consists of six towns, not five as Arnold Bennett would have had us believe, and a host of villages and hamlets, all proud of their individuality. The towns, from north to south, are Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Fenton, and Longton. At its heart there are mountains of slag, the winding gear of an ancient coalmine, deep death-investing waterlogged marl holes, and glistening shafts of sparkling with a thousand jewels.

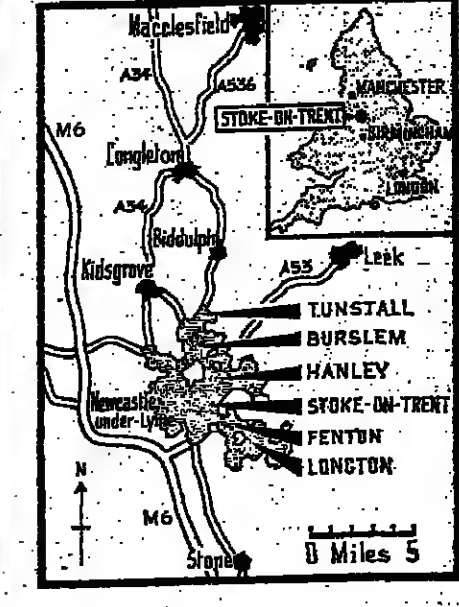
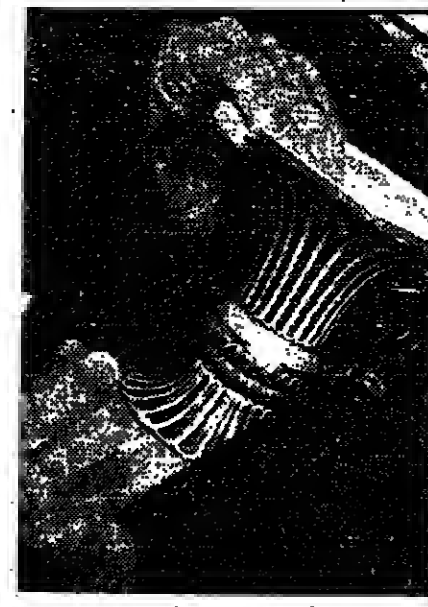
Some of the characteristics that make Stoke-on-Trent unique in the past have already disappeared. The black pall of smoke created by the coal-fired intermittent ovens has gone and with it most of the bottle-shaped hovels and kilns which caused it. No longer does the skyline of Hanley, Shelton, or Longton, formerly so deeply crenellated with chimneys vomiting black smoke, give to the Potteries the character of a fortified town which is how a German architect saw and described it one hundred and fifty years ago. Cattle grazing upon green pastures at the city's geographical centre have gone also. The only reminder of them is the curious herd of 686 ceramic cows which have permanent quarters in the city art gallery.

In spite of change the townscape of the Potteries still haunts the imagination. The quintessential feature of the city is its "cityness." Stoke-on-Trent is a city of little communities seething with life and industry, and of high architecture. City Road may be nearly ten miles long but throughout its length it boasts few buildings of any size or architectural merit. Now after long row of tiny dwellings and two-story shops, many of them built at the time of the industrial revolution, lead on to wastelands that were once smiling cornfields. The city has its Mall and Piccadilly and Bird Cage Walk, but these no more resemble the streets of Westminster than Jerusalem, Dresden, Florence, or Botany Bay correspond in character to the places which gave names to them.

Stoke-on-Trent is in the centre of England yet few people seem to know just where it is. Affinity with Manchester or Birmingham is sometimes claimed for it, but the potters will have none of it. Even more frequently the White Country of the workers' clay is equated with the Black Country but apart from a general sense of squalor they neither resemble one another in character nor appearance, and they are miles apart.

Potland, in fact, in spite of much scenic spoliation over the centuries, is rather like a black diamond set in a verdant countryside. Ugly in places it may be, and appallingly squalid, yet beautiful things have been and are still made there. Moreover it is easy to escape from the claustrophobic atmosphere of its narrow, crowded streets into the free air of the moors, the woods and the valleys, which surround it.

This fantastic conurbation was brought under one civic umbrella after seemingly interminable squabbling in 1910 when the county borough of Stoke-on-Trent was formed. In 1925 Stoke-on-Trent became a city, and in



Beauty out of squalor

by REGINALD HAGGAR

doing so added to its unique features seven town halls (Burslem had gone one better than its neighbours and built two), almost as many museums and halls of culture, and hundreds of potworks, pubs, and chapels, not to mention coalmines and ironworks.

In addition it acquired a large acreage of slums and substandard housing, a complicated network of streets and thoroughfares which are a nightmare to planner and pedestrian alike, and an even vaster area of once fair land which had been violated and raped to satisfy men's greed. This is the challenge which successive city councils and administrators have had to meet.

The old rivalries that delayed federation for so long and made it so difficult have never died out. Pride of achievement has always been the mark of the potter since the days of Thomas Whieldon and Josiah Wedgwood. What was done in Hanley or Fenton could as surely be done in Stoke or Burslem, and perhaps done better. This rivalry is reflected in the "separateness" of the towns and the feeling that Fenton has nothing to learn from Hanley or Stoke or Tunstall.

So the individuality of the towns has persisted. To the stranger passing through, Tunstall and Fenton may seem as like as two strivelled and dried up peas, but to the potter the difference is that of chalk and cheese, although he would be a rash man who said which was which.

Burslem was the butter pottery when the industry was in its infancy: its stables were containers for dairy produce. In plan it has changed little since then—an irregular rectangle filled in with potbaks, shops, dwelling



FENTON: bottle ovens

houses, a few chapels, the splendid Wedgwood Institute covered all over with Victorian statuary, and a soot-encrusted town hall with a golden angel who hovers above the bandstand and public conveniences below. The big house of the Wedgwoods is now the Midland Bank—a clear indication of the littleness of the potter's world.

A coal seam outcrops in the cellar of the pub next door. From this hill of shards ancient tracks lead to the neighbouring villages. Bourne's Bank winds down to the parish churchyard where acres of overturned and broken gravestones suggest that the last Trump has already sounded. Only the Burslem witch now sleeps there

undisturbed in her grave. The Furlong and Navigation Road lead to the cut (canal) past ancient hostels of industry, Packhorse Lane and Moorland Road remind us of the pre-industrial isolation of Burslem, while Nile Street, Waterloo Road, and Pitt Street indicate when Burslem began to break out of its original plan. Old names linger in this sleepy market town: the Syden, the Hammer, the Jenkins, Greenhead, and Hole House. Tunstall too is a market town but the people speak there with a dialect touched by that of the moorland folk. By comparison with Burslem, Tunstall is a late developer assuming importance only in the nineteenth century.

transformed it into the Potteries centre of communications and gave it an excellent piece of Victorian planning and railway architecture.

The true character of the Potteries is still to be found in Longton. The centre has been demolished and replaced by a bus station and shopping precinct. The Devil's Nook has disappeared and Edward Pugin's St. Gregory's which frowned upon it. Most of the sagger and ooster (clinker) walls which surrounded the pigeon lofts and hen runs on Meir Hey have been swept away also, but Longton is still Neck End, crammed with potbanks and alleys and shops, a little scruffy and dirty perhaps but the scene of endless activity.

There are still more hovels and bottle ovens in Longton than anywhere else in the kingdom. Some are stout and matronly and heavily corseted with iron girdles, others are slender and almost virginal, having been built at the time when coal firing was well on the way out and so scarcely used.

In Longton people drop more readily into the dialect of the district, although old pottery terms such as stonking (attaching handles), wedging (kneading clay to make it usable), or arsing (turning pots for drying) are less frequently heard than formerly. The people of the Potteries are noted for their kindness and hospitality, and of nowhere is this more true than Longton. They are also extremely proud of their craft skills and their ceramic achievements as they have every right to be.

Today many of the evidences of past evils are being swept away. The exhausted clay pits are being filled in and the pit mounds lowered and grassed over. Derelict workshops are being demolished and sordid wastelands landscaped. Yet it is perhaps well that an old factory here and pit gear there should be allowed to survive, like spectres from an evil past, to remind future generations of the circumstances under which men, women, and even small children toiled a century ago.

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Thinking of putting your company on the map? You may be large or small. You may be considering opening another branch office or even a full scale manufacturing plant. Whatever your plans, we can help to put your company on the road to success. Stoke-on-Trent is a city with a reputation. And a future.

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Extensive reclamation of disused derelict land has been carried out. Part of a vigorous civic programme which has fostered major commercial and industrial growth. Today Stoke-on-Trent is a powerful centre with names like Michelin, A.B.I. Simplex and Wedgwood to its credit.

Communications hot-spot.

A projected 'D' road and a link between the M1 and M6 will consolidate Stoke's excellent accessibility to the national motorway network. Fast inter-city rail services to London, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool cut business trips in half, and Liverpool and Manchester offer speedy sea and air freight handling for exporters. Manchester and Birmingham airports are within easy reach, now providing flights to all parts of the world.

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As a distribution centre Stoke's position is unrivalled.

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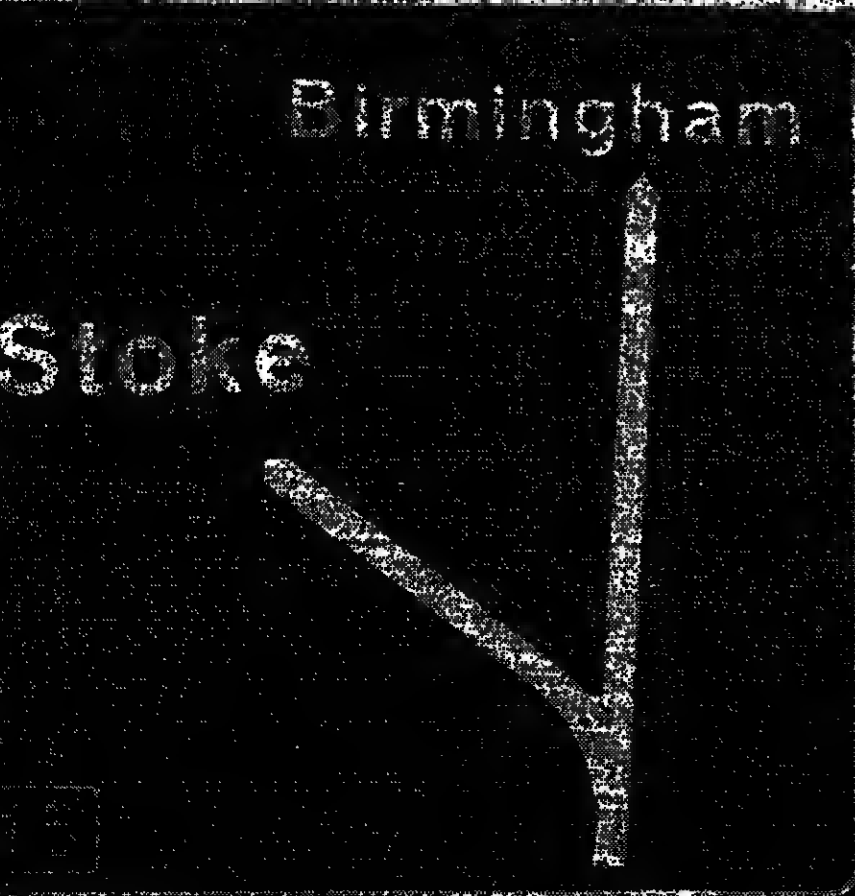
One thing we don't forget is that businessmen and industrialists are also people with families. So we care about things like new housing schemes, education at all levels, university standard modern well-equipped hospitals, theatres and recreational facilities.

Stoke-on-Trent, hot spot of the Midlands, could play a major part in your company's development programme and future success.

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Contact: L. K. Robinson, L.L.B., Town Clerk, Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1HH



Stoke is tips

STOKE-ON-TRENT

A Guardian Special Report



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SPODE: Assembling a ceramic kingfisher

Feet of clay

by R. L. SMYTH
senior lecturer in economics
at the University of Keele

Eighty per cent of the workers in the British pottery industry work in or close to Stoke-on-Trent. One third of the labour force in Stoke-on-Trent is employed in the pottery industry. In many families in the city both the father and the mother work in the industry and their sons and daughters may work there now or in the future.

No other British industry is so highly concentrated and so dominated by one industry. The concentration of the industry in North Staffordshire is all the more surprising when it is remembered that a suitable location for the industry would be in the south-west, near to the clay which is its basic material.

Originally North Staffordshire was the best location because its coal had particularly good burning properties. It was cheaper to bring the clay to the coal than the coal to the clay. Now, of course, coal is no longer used for firing and on sunny days Stoke glitters and sparkles like Wolverhampton.

However, there are good reasons why pottery firms stay in North Staffordshire. The main reason is that the factories are there, renovated and extended since 1950, and firms simply cannot afford to move them. Also the labour force is so concentrated in Stoke-on-Trent that it is exceedingly difficult to recruit suitable labour away from the city.

There is a wide range of firms which service the pottery industry in Stoke-on-Trent: machine-makers, kiln-builders, glaze suppliers, bone, flint and ash suppliers. Although a pottery is a small business, it needs a lot of specialist services and transport companies. In addition middle managers tend to specialise in courses at the North Staffordshire Polytechnic and the British Ceramic Research Association in Stoke-on-Trent. The pottery industry has had a poor profit record (it has suffered from excessive competition) and other regions obviously prefer to encourage profitable activities.

It would be wrong to believe that the pottery industry is dependent on one homogeneous market: its eggs are in a number of pottery baskets.

The fall in the demand for fireplace tiles has been more than offset by an increased demand for wall tiles in recent years. The tiles are sold to builders' merchants and do-it-yourself shops.

Tiles are mass-produced rather like biscuits or beer bottles. As they are manufactured from dry dust rather than wet clay, the factories are not immediately recognisable as potteries.

Sanitary ware is manufactured in the South and the North as well as in the Midlands because transport is expensive relative to its value. It is sold almost exclusively to builders' merchants and the industry caters for a wide range of domestic and industrial uses.

Exports tend to concentrate in the Middle East where countries are not sufficiently developed to manufacture their own sanitary ware, yet they can afford to pay for imports.

Electrical insulators are produced mainly by Allied Insulators, which was formed in 1939 by a merger between Taylor Tunstall and Boleys, in or near to Stoke-on-Trent. The other major producer is Doulton Insulators, at Tamworth. This sector of the industry has suffered severely in recent years from the slow growth rate of the British economy which has reduced the demand for electricity. Overseas orders are not easy to obtain even when profit margins are cut severely. However, they do provide employment.

concentrating output in a smaller number of firms in all sectors of the industry. Between 1948 and 1970 40 parent companies gained control of 105 subsidiary companies in the domestic ware sector of the industry alone.

Minton, Beeswick and Ounby Bennett now belong to Doulton and Coalport, Tuscan China, J. & G. Meakin, Johnson Bros., Midwinter and Susie Cooper form part of the powerful Wedgwood group. The Arnold Bennett type of firm has had its day. We must now think of the large modern firm as being the typical unit of control in the pottery industry.

Will the demand for pottery be sustained to the face of competition from substitute materials? There are no adequate substitutes for porcelain when it comes to sanitary ware and prices are reasonable; the same may be said of ceramic wall tiles. Porcelain high-tension electric insulators are also safe for the foreseeable future.

We will therefore concentrate on the domestic ware market. In 1968 purchases of domestic ware by households by value in Britain were distributed as follows: China and earthenware 70 per cent, toughened glass ("Pyrex" etc.) 21 per cent, iron and steel and other materials 4 per cent.

The challenge from plastics to pottery has faded. Plastics are too soft and really hard plastics are unduly expensive. Toughened glass has provided the main challenge, particularly for ovenware. It is a development the consumer welcomes and one the pottery manufacturers can meet. Makers of paper cups and plates have captured part of the market.

Presumably a society that can afford to throw away used cups and plates can also afford to purchase attractive china. Ceramic tableware is a "superior" product, the demand for it increases as income increases. Pottery firms have good reason to be content that their wares will be consumed in ever increasing quantities in the future. One possible weakness remains: will they hold their export markets?

Importing is an extremely complicated matter. As countries become industrialised they establish their own pottery industries. However, as they industrialise further they may neglect pottery for other activities and import more pottery, not less. Also at all stages of development English bone china is imported as it is not easy to copy. Because of protection British manufacturers have lost markets in South America, Africa, Asia, New Zealand, and Australia and replaced them with exports to Canada and the United States.

There have been no serious industrial disputes in the pottery industry in living memory. The good sense of the men and women of Stoke-on-Trent has had a lot to do with this. If disputes arise, full-time union officials are quickly on the spot to negotiate. Concentration in one city appears to reduce the importance of shop stewards. Job satisfaction is relatively high, particularly for women.



BURSLEM: Wedgwood house, now a bank

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- William Tatton and Company Ltd., Twisters and Throwsters of man-made fibres, use all-electric heat setting on their crimping and twisting machines.
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- Thomas Bolton & Sons Ltd., use electric induction melting and electric boiler heating for the production of their extruded copper alloys.
- William Tatton and Company Ltd., Twisters and Throwsters of man-made fibres, use all-electric heat setting on their crimping and twisting machines.
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STOKE-ON-TRENT

IN BYGONE DAYS the welcome sign hung out by the city fathers of Stoke-on-Trent to attract industry read "minerals"—coal, clay, and ironstone. Today the welcome is the same but the message reads "communication," for this amalgam of six towns into a 36 square mile oval, with its broader extremities to the north and south, is on the threshold of road development which will make its situation unique. The M6 motorway is already close to the city boundary, and from this a D road is under construction to pass through the heart of the city and double back to the M6 further north. This should be completed in three years.

The real bonanza, however, is the proposed M64 linking the M6 to the M1 and passing to the immediate south of the city, due to be opened "within 10 years," the whole providing a network of roads to give manufacturers a spider approach to all parts of the country. Rail and freight facilities are said to be adequate, with airfields at Ringway and Castle Donington offering cargo services to exporters; so that the city council see Stoke as the main industrial and distributive centre in North Staffordshire.

This is the message to tempt employers into the city. Inquiries are being received from all over the country, but there is a big handicap—IDCs. A factor which is preventing an all-out advertising campaign to attract new firms. Unfortunately Stoke has none of the benefits of a new town or development area, a situation which clearly is nothing of the kind, for two new industrial estates have recently been serviced: Berrys Hill (60 acres) and Meir (90 acres).

Berrys Hill is an exemplary instance of land reclamation: some 20 acres of old pit mound being moved to a nearby marsh hole left by the pottery industry. Its occupants are mostly engaged in commerce, while Meir accepted its first big occupant about twelve months ago—Harris-Mayer (chemicals and paint). Meir is

HAROLD PARSONS on industrial diversification

Taking pot luck

near to a residential area and unsuited to heavy industry.

These industrial estates supplement Newstead (65 acres), developed over the past 15 years. It harbours a rather strange mixture of trades: food concerns dealing in bacon, yeast, prepacked potatoes, and a cardboard-box and carton firm (Remploy) plus such metal-based industries as Shelly Furnaces, whose products include kilns for the ceramic industry; heat treatment, normalising, and low thermal mass stress

relieving furnaces of all types. Also at Newstead is the process plant division of James A. Jobling (QVF), glass plant and alpine manufacturers.

The pattern of Stoke industry in terms of employment is (1) clay (pottery, bricks, tiles and insulators); (2) coal; and (3) various types of engineering (including the steel works of BSC); and (4) rubber products. Michelin in particular. There is an impression in the minds of many people elsewhere that manufacture is all in the clay trade, says a senior town hall official. "Stoke is the only town in the whole country that can build and equip a house without outside help from the chimney pot at the top to electric wiring, furniture, and floor coverings."

It is also cleaner: "Up to 1938 up to 2,000 bottle-shaped kilns were in use, now there is none operative. Drastic changes have been brought about through the development of

smokeless fuels—"the city was a leader in smokeless zones for residential areas." On derelict land, the aftermath of post industrial prosperity, it is planned to remove all derelict land by 1981.

The mineral deposits of North Staffordshire brought something else to Stoke besides coal and clay mining. In the nineteenth century the region was the second largest producer of iron ore in the country, and therefore steel works were opened. The Shelton Ironworks, found-

angles right down to 3in. x 1/2in. flats. The output of finished sections averages 6,400 tons per week, which with the lightness of the sections rolled represents what is claimed to be a greater footage than any other such mill in the country. Covering 325 acres, this plant employs some 2,800 people.

BSC is represented again down the road, by the Construction Engineering Division. Redpath Pearson Branch, Shelton Works, specialising in bolted and welded steel-framed

bridges into position, and from fire resistant hydraulic fluids to oils capable of normal function at sub-temperatures. A skin cream to provide protection against harmful agents in industry and new cutting fluid to boost machine-shop production are just two recent innovations which prompted the managing director, Mr C. H. Mitchell, to express a belief that the influence of his company must be more than that of a supplier of lubricants. "Lubrication in all its forms

under the name Soteco-Lenco (Engineering) operating from a 15,000 sq. ft. factory at Fenton. Lenco manufactures tanks and pressure vessels, offers a flame cutting blank service capable of cutting mild steel up to 10in. thick and up to 60in. diameter, and the work-shops include facilities for handling fabrications up to 20 tons in one piece. Soteco is largely concerned with the manufacture and sale of lorry mounted concrete mixers, contract batching plants, and general engineering.

The North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce lists as members (discounting pottery ceramics, and kindred fields) over 30 engineering firms, two boiler-makers, three brass foundries, nine electrical engineers, nine ironfounders plus a host of mechanical engineers, toolmakers, printers sheet metal workers, and plastics firms. There are other equipment manufacturers, taxicab firms, and furniture makers.

One of the most sophisticated industries is that of electronic and Matthew Printed Product are in the forefront of development in the field of video products. This company's work has led to representation in the work of the Radio and Electronic Components Manufacturers Federation, and to playing a part with the British Standards Institution and the European Organisation CEPS, which works for unified products.

Currently Matthew representatives sit on five committees at RECMF. Becoming a 'core' with the delaying of electronic signals for very accurate periods of time led to the innovation of Delay Line systems, and the Video Delay Line came into being as a result of discussions with BBC, the resultant joint developed product being the first of its kind.

It would seem that Stoke set fair for a speedy growth industrially if the necessary IDCs are forthcoming, so the over-cautious house builder could be wrong. A catchment area of some 800,000 people likely to look favourably on powerhouses of electronic sandwiched between motorways

Unfortunately, Stoke has none of the benefits of a new town or development area, a situation which could be stultifying but which clearly is nothing of the kind



TUNSTALL, near Berrys Hill and Chatterley Whitfield pit

Tip top tips

OVER recent years coal mining has contracted in many parts of the country, but this is not true of the North Staffordshire coalfield where the quality of the bituminous coal is so fine as to be in great demand. Now, when coal is actually being imported to meet national requirements, the 13 collieries in the area, with headquarters in Stoke-on-Trent, are on an upsurge of prosperity, producing nearly 5.5 million tons a year and employing 15,000 mineworkers.

This is one of the National Coal Board's most productive and profitable areas. Since it was formed, following an administrative reorganisation in 1967, the area has ended with a surplus after paying interest every year. None of the board's 17 areas has a heavier capital investment programme.

The town of the collieries within the town of Stoke itself, the headgear, sharing the skyline with shopping areas and commerce to a degree rarely seen elsewhere? Hem Heath, Trent-ham, is the largest, producing a million tons of coal yearly. It is virtually a coal colliery costing £3.75 million. New underground roadways are

being driven into new reserves at a cost of over £1 million, while its neighbour, Florence Colliery, is being developed to produce a million tons a year. At Florence new drivages to further reserves are costing £1.5 million and a new coal preparation plant is being planned to serve both these collieries.

Norton Colliery, also to direct bearing on Stoke as a mining community, in addition to which open-cast mining has also recently begun on a 128-acre site at Goldenhill; aptly named indeed, since it is estimated that some 800,000 tons of coal will be produced there, plus about 250,000 tons of clay extracted for use in the pottery industry.

Coal mining has been a recognised birthright of North Staffordshire folk since the thirteenth century. At Stoke it is today regarded as the second largest industry and a reassured in the face of growing national unemployment, very much the old standby coming to the rescue.

All of these collieries have a direct bearing on Stoke as a mining community, in addition to which open-cast mining has also recently begun on a 128-acre site at Goldenhill; aptly named indeed, since it is estimated that some 800,000 tons of coal will be produced there, plus about 250,000 tons of clay extracted for use in the pottery industry.

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STOKE: Michelin men

A radial future

THERE are very few homes in Stoke-on-Trent which do not in some way or another have some member of the family connected with Michelin.

said the then Lord Mayor of the city, speaking at the company's long-service awards celebrations last April. More than 9,000 people are employed at the Michelin Tyre Company's Stoke works.

Michelin came to the town in 1927, then a welcome instance of industrial diversification. Over the years it has been an outstanding example of employment stability, affected only by the general depression of the thirties and a short period of recession in the fifties.

During the sixties Stoke became the headquarters of Michelin in Britain, being responsible for the building, staffing, and training for a staff tyre factory in Burnley, a car tyre factory in Port Harcourt, a second truck tyre factory at Malusk, County Antrim, and a second truck tyre factory at Ballymena. Currently the Burnley plant is being expanded to include wheel making and

a new car tyre factory is under construction at Dundee.

General training facilities being developed at Stoke, in all these activities, people are playing their part. Newcomers to the industry encouraged, as is evident in the building at nearby Fian of a new apprentice training centre geared for an intake of 200 apprentices annually.

Michelin claims to be the biggest British producer of radial tyres, a large proportion of which are exported. It recently announced that company was to cease the production of cross-ply tyres concentrate solely on a decision prompted by increasing number of Euro and British car manufacturers who are fitting radial tyre original equipment.

Radials currently account about 40 per cent of the tyre market. It is forecast by 1975 at least three car four will be fitted with it as original equipment with the truck tyre market it expected that radials, account for 50 per cent of sales by the end of this year. WI Malusk, County Antrim, and means, since Michelin's St a second truck tyre factory at factory produces radial t Ballymena. Currently the Burnley plant is being expanded to include wheel making and for Stoke itself must be

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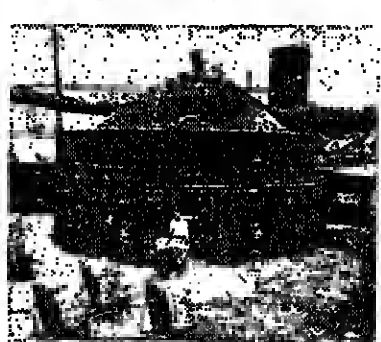
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Aluminium

A major contract for the supply of 15,000,000 lbs of butane has been negotiated between the British Aluminium Co. Ltd and the Shell-Mex and B.P. Group for the new £37 million aluminium smelting plant at Invergordon, Scotland.

British Aluminium said: "We chose

heating purposes—baking of carbon anode blocks—heating holding furnaces containing molten aluminium and for space heating.



Heavy Clay

The Coalville Brick Company Limited have successfully solved a heavy smoke emission problem by converting to butane gas. Tests carried out at their Leicestershire works on butane fired facing bricks also showed the quality of the product was greatly improved. In addition, it is expected that when all eight beehive kilns are converted to butane firing, productivity will probably increase by 25%.

Metallurgy

The Skefko Ball Bearing Company Ltd, is the British subsidiary of SKF—the largest roller bearing manufacturer in the world. They have replaced town gas with butane from Shell-Mex and B.P. at their works in Luton and Irvine, Scotland. It will be used to fire

15 furnaces. Skefko's comment was: "We were seeking means of reducing costs and found it more economical to use butane."

Exors of James Mills Limited (Stockport) conducted extensive trials before deciding to convert to Shell-Mex and B.P. butane from town gas in their heat treatment departments.

Steel products have been manufactured by the company for over 100 years and they are now the largest producer of bright steel bar section in Western Europe. By using butane the burner conversion cost was reduced to a minimum by the use of existing equipment.



It is expected that approximately 500,000 lbs of butane will be used annually and that savings in running costs will cover investment in about 18 months.

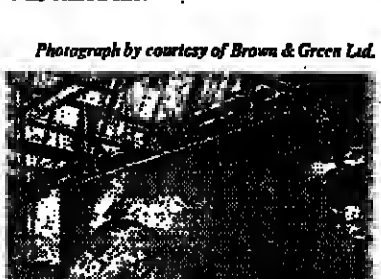
Records

RCA Limited, record manufacturers, have chosen to use butane from Shell-Mex and B.P. in their new factory in

Washington New Town, County Durham. Nearly 1,000,000 lbs of butane will be used each year for the disc process and factory heating. After considering all the alternatives, RCA chose butane because it fulfilled their imperative requirements for a clean burning fuel which would offer the ultimate in efficiency, flexibility and economy.

Dry Cleaning

As a result of a £250,000 capital investment Achille Serre Limited of Walthamstow E17 are the proud owners of Europe's most sophisticated laundry. The only problem was that they just didn't have enough steam capacity! So hot-air by LPG was called for.



Photograph by courtesy of Brown & Green Ltd.

The installation of a 12-ton propane storage tank followed shortly. And the difference was marked.

LPG from Shell-Mex and B.P. gave greater efficiency to the system. The fact that maintenance is low and no skilled operating personnel required, economically it presents an excellent long term proposition.

Malting

Originally, the green malt used in the distilling of Chivas Regal Scotch Whisky was dried over a peat fire. This eventually gave way to anthracite.



As a fuel—but this was far from successful. In January 1970, the switch was made to butane from Shell-Mex and B.P. "We get complete independence from possibly fluctuating supplies,"

said Chivas Brothers. "And we get a extra full day's operation per week, we don't have to clear out and re-light as we did in the old anthracite days."

The use of butane from Shell-Mex and B.P. can be considered for virtually any industrial application as it is already being successfully employed in vast numbers of industries throughout the United Kingdom. The include:

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STOKE-ON-TRENT

A Guardian Special Report



Not just ceramics

JAMES NICHOLSON on education

ALTHOUGH Stoke's polytechnic offers at least five courses, some up to degree level, in ceramics, only 100 of 1,800 full-time students are studying for these qualifications and most of these are not on local potteries.

This provides an interesting comment on current industrial trends in Stoke and perhaps on the widening horizons of young people. It may be a sign of the city's long term.

Pottery manufacture, with its long tradition, has made Stoke a city where the quality of its life, the quality of its environment, and the quality of its industry are all closely linked. But now the structure of the pottery industry is changing. Few of the small family-owned pottery firms in Stoke seem able or willing to offer the kind of training and management prospects that able young men and women in Stoke are now seeking. Most of the pottery firms exist in the big organisations like Wedgwood and others, which now dominate the industry. But these opportunities, particularly in the present economic climate, are limited in number. Even more significant for Stoke is that the apparent lack of interest in studying ceramics may be a reaction against the kind of life which the potteries

have provided for so many people in Stoke's older generation.

Two decades of mass communication and easier travel must lead to questioning from the young and to an undermining of the traditions and attitudes of acceptance. Stoke is a city clearly in need of new thoughts and thorough re-examination of everything, no matter how appropriate it was in the past.

Wider appeal

The atmosphere and organisation of the polytechnic itself will encourage and intensify this trend. North Staffordshire Polytechnic, to give it its full title, now takes in North Staffordshire College of Technology and Stoke-on-Trent College of Art. A high proportion of its students are drawn not from the immediate locality of Stoke but from the East Midlands, Scotland, London, and Commonwealth countries. Australia, New Zealand, East and West Africa, Hong Kong, Singapore, India, and Pakistan are all represented on the student body. Stoke's polytechnic has acquired some of the quality of a metropolitan university. Certainly it seems much more than a provincial college of further education. Courses which now appear to

have a much greater appeal to students than at any time in the past are those in management subjects both at first degree and postgraduate level.

This also could be significant for Stoke. The polytechnic is the only centre of management studies between Birmingham and Manchester. There is not one at Keele University. This could in future become a significant factor in helping Stoke to attract the kind of new industry it needs.

Management courses include BSc Economics, which is similar in structure and breadth to that offered by London University; L.B. Institute of Charter Accountants; and BA Business Studies. This last course covers not only economics, finance, and law but also behavioural science and such subjects as operations analysis, marketing and information systems. Together these subjects cover large areas of new knowledge generated by the management revolution of the last decade.

It is fairly evident from the comments of students, planners, and businessmen in Stoke that large sectors of business in Stoke are innocent of the knowledge and the new techniques being widely applied in other sectors of industry up and down the country. What is now being studied at Stoke's polytechnic may make itself

felt much more positively in future when today's students gradually take up appointments of responsibility and influence in future.

Extension of this trend towards management training is the intense interest in computer courses. These include the BSc in Computing Science and the MSc in Computing Science. The first is a four-year full-time course, one year of which consists of practical experience with computing in industry.

The MSc is for graduates and study options include analogue and hybrid computing, system simulation, syntactic analysis, and industrial applications of computers. More of Stoke's polytechnic students are studying computer science, courses of one sort or another than any other subject and the polytechnic now has the highest computer science faculty in the country.

Comprehensive

While the benefits which Stoke could draw from these trends in further education are not difficult to define it may be some years before benefits of recent changes in primary and secondary education in Stoke, beyond biological ones, are so easy to see.

Last September the city adopted the comprehensive system. Its five former grammar schools and all its junior high schools and secondary moderns have been replaced by neighbourhood comprehensives. So far the change has gone smoothly. It has not been revolutionary, however. Parents have been allowed some freedom of choice about which schools their children go to and head teachers have been allowed a free hand within the system. Stoke is staunchly Socialist, politically, and this change seems to follow the party line to the satisfaction of most people one meets. It is difficult to be impressed by the new Sixth Form College at Fenton. Built for only £500,000, the college was designed to accommodate 750 pupils. At the moment there are 900 attending. It could have been big enough for 1,200 if the money had been forthcoming. It is still the only purpose built sixth form college in Britain.

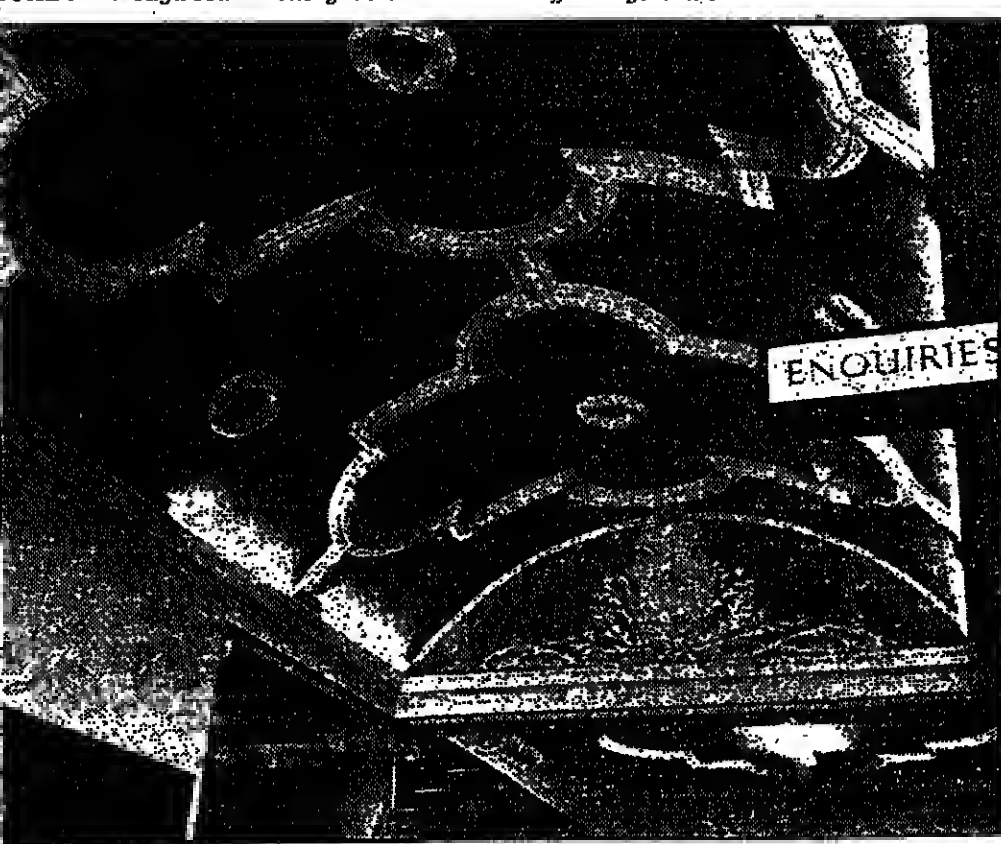
No different

At the moment it is a well staffed and well led grammar school. Its pupils are all from Stoke's lost grammar schools, as are the principal and deputy principal. With its up-to-the-minute lecture theatres, well equipped science labs and work shops, it is hard to doubt the future success for this last run of the comprehensive system.

Its atmosphere is no different from that of a very large grammar school in any middle class part of a city. Considerable benefit should derive from its large size. In the immediate context of Stoke, it will provide a somewhat wider experience for young men and women on their way to university or training college than one would expect from the sixth form of a grammar school of normal size.

No doubt the real test of its value to the comprehensive system and to Stoke itself will come later. How efficiently will it absorb and educate eventual intake without a grammar school background those from the new comprehensives? In London there are signs of disorder, inefficiency, and loss of control in some comprehensives. Stoke, of course, is not London. Can it be that in spite of the new labels given to schools in Stoke most of those who end up in the Sixth Form College would, under the old system, have found a place there via the 11-plus and the grammar school?

STOKE: "Wedgwood" ceiling in the North Staffs Polytechnic



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STOKE-ON-TRENT



THE POTTERIES from Hanley; Hanley shopping centre; and saplings in Central Forest Park, with Hanley Deep Pit behind

Clearing up the mess

GORDON RHODES on reclamation

THE SIGHT of Burslem Cemetery, nestled in the shadow of the city's biggest slag heap neatly sums up the public image of Stoke-on-Trent. The eyesores may be no worse than those in other industrial areas, but they are less easy to escape, for Stoke has more dereliction within its boundaries than any other county borough in England.

Seventeen hundred acres, nearly one twelfth of the city's area, are officially termed derelict, and a further 1,000 acres could slither into this category with the closure of three or four collieries, a bit more railway, or a few clay workings.

But two years ago Stoke embarked on a programme to mop up the existing dereliction at a cost of about £4 millions, and it is now well on the way toward having the worst eyesores removed by 1973.

The extent of the problem is daunting. When Hanley Deep Pit closed a few years ago, it left a wasteland 1½ miles in circumference, containing tracts of black grit, one headstock, and two prime spoil heaps, all within a few minutes' walk of the city's main shopping centre.

Among other black spots, each with its quota of rat tresses and old cars, were seven

miles of defunct railway, a man pit with a capacity of two million cubic yards, several more colliery tips, and a polluted lake at Westport bounded by a canal, a gasholder, and the main line to Manchester.

Reclaiming sites like these has been going on in a small way ever since the war, but as there is no appreciable shortage of land in the city, there has been no incentive for private capital to redevelop the mess. Instead, the task has been left to the corporation which has in the past tended to use such areas for housing and for industry.

New grants

Since 1967, however, a new system of grants has made it possible to think in terms of tackling one third of the dereliction in five years, and for the first time to devote some of the sites to recreation.

In a solemn little country like England, recreation is a dangerous word, redolent of Sabbath-breaking and dowering cherry trees, but it is this aspect of the work and the scale on which it is being attempted that are having the most marked effect on the city.

Of the sites tackled so far, Westport Lake is probably the most immediately impressive. A swampy area at one end is

being turned into a nature study area, top soil and rough grass have been laid everywhere, and the lake itself—measuring about half a mile round—has been cleaned out and given a bathing beach of pink shale in one corner.

Here, as elsewhere, the details are tough and appropriate: seats and a jettty are contrived from old railway sleepers, while bollards defining the car park are offcuts from telegraph poles. The trees as yet are almost too young to be seen, but already the area is serving its purpose. Any fine evening this summer has seen scores of people going down there to swim, to exercise a dog, to sail model boats, or to feed the swans that arrived out of the blue as if to give the place their seal of approval.

Nor are there any of the visual affronts that blight so many conventional parks: there is no cement, no tarmac, no green paint, no Please Keep Off notices, in fact no exhortations of any kind. It is simply a varied and undemanding space, contrived for our delight with that special kind of care that bides its own fingers.

At the other extreme is the old Hanley Deep colliery, where although the bulk of the work has been done, the results have barely begun to show. Bulldozers have softened the rigid geometry of the spoil

heaps, the grass is growing, and thousands of trees have been planted, but few of the trees are more than shoulder high. Indeed the spruce are mostly the size of a pekingese.

With a touch of arrogance, they call this Central Forest Park, although it will hardly begin to be a forest before 1980. Yet already it is a park to the children who rush out on to it with a football as soon as they come home from school; it is a park to the housewives who pause to rest a weary shopping basket on their way home from Lewis's, as well as to the man who drains his alsatian there. (One hopes they also enjoy the fact that the city architect who is finally responsible for creating the park is a Mr Plant.)

Railways

A more familiar problem, however, is posed by the city's disused railways. Out in the countryside, these sometimes become the basis for linear parks, but in this city the aim is to use them for footpaths, for cycling and walking—with some careful planting to make the most of them.

For Stoke is lucky with these particular relics: one stretch of track was an old mineral railway reaching into the south of the city, while another was

an urban loop line, running north from Hanley to Cobridge, Burslem, and Tunstall. With a gap of only half a mile between them, these two lengths run like a backbone from the open country in the north to within a mile of the southern boundary.

And if one is tempted to choke over the idea of potters cycling merrily to work down started-up railway cuttings, the planners reply that cyclists have been using these cuttings as a short cut ever since the rails were lifted; and since there are 14 schools within a few hundred yards of the loopline alone, the old railways have been doing a useful job by keeping children off the main roads. The shrubs and grass are quite literally an afterthought.

This respect for the uses the public had found for such sites is a recurring theme in the programme: children were kicking footballs around Hanley Deep long before anyone thought of planting a forest there, and a few intrepid bathers were using Westport Lake even in its old polluted state.

For even with the help of Government grants, there is still about £1 million to be found from the rates in a city that is relatively poor for its

size, so the utmost tact has been used to keep the public's goodwill at every stage along the way.

It was tactful to spread the first improvements widely throughout the city so that all six towns could feel the benefit; it was tactful to keep clear of party politics; it was tactful to ask the public if it wanted the spoil heap beside Burslem Cemetery to be flattened ("No," said the public, and after a bit of plastic surgery by the bulldozers, it now awaits its trees).

Dividends

By now there are clear signs that this policy of tact is paying dividends, for there have been several hundred gifts of money to pay for trees in the new parks, and there is noticeably little vandalism.

Yet the need for tact has not overridden the need to get the mess cleared up as quickly as possible, and in the archives at the Town Hall there are some spectacular pictures of earth-moving machinery pushing a million cubic yards of slag heap into an old marl pit. But why are all the bulldozers enveloped in clouds of steam? Well, it was a rainy day, they explain, and of course the slag heap was still burning.

A Guardian Special Report

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JAMES NICHOLSON on development

STANDING on a piece of apolled land in Stoke, breathing in the faintly sulphurous air and, through smarting eyes, staring at the low lines of houses, kilns, and pit chimneys, one can only guess and fear the effects of such a physical environment on the future prosperity and quality of life in the city.

Stoke-on-Trent is a town which seems to have accumulated like a byproduct of its own industry. Shops, houses, public buildings, roads all seem to have been created to meet the needs and conform to the requirements of the potteries

and the pits. It is better to have industry conforming to the requirements of a community.

Fortunately for Stoke its planners recognise this can only happen if new industry can be attracted to the area to bring with it new job opportunities, new purchasing power and to break the hold of the two main industries on the way of life.

They also recognise that in order to attract industry it will first be necessary to give the city a new shopping centre, new houses, areas of recreation, new public buildings and new roads. It all needs to be done very quickly. Some

of Stoke's plans have been on the drawing boards since 1948. In the view of Mr J. W. Plant, City Architect, Stoke loses touch with each passing year.

Signs of some town centre redevelopment are in evidence, particularly in Hanley, where there is the nucleus of a new shopping precinct and new car parks. But there are problems and questions.

Stoke's six towns spread over an urban industrial area 12 miles long and four miles across. Hanley is, in some respects, pivotal as a town centre but it is debatable how far people will travel through this sprawling city to shop. Does Stoke need one major shopping centre or six?

Proposals for the reorganisation of local government have thrown development plans in Stoke out of gear as they have in other local authorities. As everyone waits it seems inevitable that some plans will be shelved or abandoned. Will this happen to Stoke's plans for a new civic centre?

Housing

Perhaps most fundamental of all to the environment of Stoke is the housing problem. More than anything it is the long rows of terrace houses with potteries facing them and factories at the ends of streets which makes so much of Stoke drab. Just looking at them saps the vitality.

There are 5,000 dwellings in Stoke officially classed as slums by the Medical Officer of Health. There may be 30,000 which an ordinary middle class person would call slums. In the final analysis the second form of classification may be more to the point.

The corporation is building roughly 500 new houses every year. In addition to this a high proportion of the existing 30,000 council houses become vacant every year as tenants leave the area or decide to buy their own houses in the private

sector. Because of this and because it is, in an increasing number of cases, more economic to pay off a mortgage than to pay council house rents, many of them need damp-proof courses, bathrooms, and better plumbing.

This might help people to live more comfortably but it seems likely to do little to improve appearances in Stoke, and it is the appearance of Stoke the corporation believes is at the root of many of its economic problems of slow industrial growth and declining population.

One of Stoke's other economic problems is that pottery manufacture and coal mining have provided just enough economic momentum to prevent the city from being granted development area status. If Stoke had been a development area during the past few years a cure for its problems, economic and environmental, might have been further advanced.

Except that its level of unemployment is just below the national average, Stoke has most of the problems of a development area. Its industries are contracting, its people are leaving, and it has too much run-down property.

But while development areas are getting outside help with their problems, Stoke must help itself. To this extent the city is interesting from the economic planning point of view. Can it, in the long run, do better with only the energy of its own people and any natural advantages it might have, than a development area which has a range of special inducements to attract new industry? The city architect thinks it can—in spite of its obvious disadvantages.

But what, in the absence of development area grants, has Stoke got to commend itself to the public? It is a long narrow town and towns of that shape are, generally speaking, easier to get out of.

It may be that Stoke's most potentially valuable asset is the large acreage of derelict land which for so long has added to the unattractiveness of the city. Not only is it capable of providing all the land the city is likely to need for industrial expansion but there is enough of it to provide large recreational areas for the population.

Stoke probably has more derelict land than any other city in Britain. The city itself covers 23,000 acres. At the moment there are over 1,000

acres of land which has been spoiled by industry. The corporation are not blind to its potential. Three years ago there were 1,700 acres of dereliction. Last year 800 acres were reclaimed. This achievement has been recognised by the Ministry of the Environment and no doubt represents the best performance of any city in Britain now tackling this problem.

Most of this reclaimed land is currently being turned into parks and playing fields. Creating open space with green grass may be the first step in breaking the grip of industry on the environment.

The combination of land, imagination, and energy may in the long run prove far more potent in the revitalisation of Stoke than any amount of outside help. An example of what can be done with these ingredients plus a relatively small sum of money is the new sixth-form college, designed by the city's chief architect at a cost of only half a million pounds.

It stands on a hill overlooking Fenton. Architecturally it is imaginative as well as being very functional. It is easier on the eye than anything else in Stoke. From the building itself the sight of wide acres of open green grass blowing in the wind or almost every side raised one above the old environment both actually and spiritually.

The kind of vision which produced the sixth-form college could do much more. It has worked in other industrial areas with similar problems.

At Killingsworth in Northumberland, when Mr Roy Gazzard, architect of the new township there, was asked what should be done about a large pit heap in the background he saw it grassed over and said it was a zigurat. There are pit heaps as one approaches Stoke which have grassed over. There are disused quarries full of water with green reeds growing around them, there are distant steeples, towers, chimneys, and spires. Through half-closed eyes on a sunny day it looks strangely radiant.

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Post B: Telecommunications Operations. To be responsible to the Director General of Posts and Telecommunications in setting up and operating operational matters, regional communication planning, and the economic importance of the development project which is being implemented. He must be a graduate engineer with at least 10 years' experience in telecommunications operations.

Post C: Telecommunications Finance. To be responsible to the Director General of Posts and Telecommunications in setting up and operating the financial department in accordance with modern financial principles. He must be a graduate with a degree in accountancy or a degree in management of accountancy with a degree in telecommunication operations.

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ANDREW TESSLER, an economist who has worked for many years as an export marketing consultant, argues that the real drag on British exports is a pattern of thinking—in Whitehall and in industry—which attaches too much importance to price and too little to selling. We could sell more at higher prices, he argues.

THIS ARTICLE is based on the conviction that it is well within the power of British industry to generate an export boom—even today—a conviction based on recent studies in various parts of the world and on observations of the marketing methods and pricing policies of our main competitors. Accordingly, a few simple proposals are presented for achieving this much needed objective.

There is no need to emphasise what a blessing an export boom would be for the country as a whole. It would stimulate growth, reduce unemployment and encourage investment particularly in capital-intensive activities which—unlike consumption-led booms—contribute much more to increased productivity.

There is hardly anyone who doubts the advantages. Why then is it not under way?

There are two main arguments against it. They represent recent fashions in thinking, and are still sufficiently persuasive to influence action—or more precisely—inaction.

The first argument is that of the economists. They maintain that booming exports were possible in 1968 and 1969, but by now our competitive price-advantages have been eroded, and the objective is no longer within reach.

The second argument is that of industrialists. They are satisfied that exports are progressing quite well but it would not pay to seek further expansion since exports are deemed to be less profitable than selling in the home market.

On the face of it both arguments are convincing enough. But are they?

Take the economic argument first. Throughout the past 25 years economists attempted to explain developments in terms of exchange rates, comparative costs and price-levels, wage-rates, etc. Few have appreciated that with the rapidly changing conditions of international trade and

modern marketing these seemingly basic considerations go only a little way to account for the success of a country's export efforts.

Those of us who have had an economic education and a close up view of international trade in action have noticed lots of things that did not fit in with economic principles.

To begin with, there were many British products cheaper in price and better in quality than foreign goods, which still did not sell abroad. This was the case even with products strictly comparable with competing foreign goods, such as fractional horsepower motors—a 60 watt, 110-volt electric lamp and so on, which were highly standardised products.

During the past 10 years in particular over widening sectors of industry (covering both consumer and semi-industrial products), considerations increasingly divorced from prices and costs, have become more and more decisive. Design, styling, packaging, and advertising are the standard marketing packages. Credit terms, delivery dates, personal relations, technical service and development assistance have also become steadily more important than price, and apply to capital goods even more than consumer goods.

In a nutshell: whether we export more does not depend on our prices being 5 per cent higher or 10 per cent lower, it depends primarily on management-policy which determines whether to go in for more exports, and spend the money to do it.

Of course, if our cost and price-structure were to be hugely out of alignment with our major competitors, the issue would be an ECONOMIC and not a MANAGEMENT problem (and talk of devaluation—a la Kaldor—every four or five years would be appropriate). However, today we are faced with an entirely different situation. Not only are we able to compete successfully in the Common Market (our exports have risen by some 50 per cent between 1965 and

1969) but we are doing even better in the much more difficult American and Japanese markets—with an increase of some 60 per cent between 1965 and 1969. Yet we are doing less well in the Free Trade Area where we have tariff preference. The reason why—in spite of our price-advantages—we are not doing so well in EFTA is because of our diminishing marketing effort (fewer men, less travel) in a scattered group of small markets. This situation itself is precisely the reverse of that postulated by economic theory.

What about the second objection, coming from industry, that exports are not profitable enough to warrant more effort? This again looks plausible on the face of it. For if a company's products yield 5 or 10 per cent less abroad than in the home market, exports must be less profitable.

However, this view rests on a somewhat primitive assessment of "costs." The "overhead" portion of total costs has to cover a hundred and one items which relate to the home market only and have nothing whatsoever to do with exports. For example, the selling organisation covering the home market: advertising and publicity in the home market; warehouses and depots; fleet of cars and lorries; entertainment; canteen; stationery, post, telephone; interest charges to finance stocks in the home market; interest on debtors in the home market; accounts department.

The above 10 items have nothing to do with exports and they should realistically be taken out of the total when costing for export. This is one

argument for marginal costing of exports; not, be it noted, for marginal pricing, for it is the market which should determine the price, not costs—British prices are frequently considerably lower than need be.

There may be no justification, therefore, for suggesting that exports are not as profitable as home sales even if—sometimes—they fetch 5 or 10% less, this depends on relative selling costs.

Many markets would sustain an increase in our prices provided that part of the resulting funds are used for giving still greater impetus to the sales drive abroad. Comparative export prices since devaluation support this view, as the Treasury pointed out this month. Observation has repeatedly confirmed that neither the Germans nor the Japanese are running their export-booms on "low prices" witness the small effect of Germany's revaluation in 1969.

The importance of this issue can hardly be over-emphasised. According to a CBI survey the following industries are working below capacity:—

Industry	Capacity utilised per cent
Textiles	62
Metals	63
Building materials	55
Capital goods	51
Vehicles	49
Electrical engineering	49
Mechanical engineering	45
Paper and printing	45
Chemicals	43
Food	35

It is ironic to reflect that it is precisely in some of these industries where international trade is growing fastest.

What action should industry take to exploit international markets? As a "crash-programme" bound to yield almost immediate results—and capable of implementation within some six months—I would suggest the following:—

1. Increase, at once, the frequency of your visits to your best markets. This is the weakest link in our international marketing policy. (If travel were to double we would still be operating at about half the German frequency, let alone the Japanese effort.)

2. Engage more export-salesmen, and give them clear cut responsibilities for well defined areas.

3. Devote the overwhelming part of your effort to those (few) markets where your progress during the past few years was greatest. (Remember the most important factor in international marketing is concentration.)

The question might well be asked "Is it really as simple as all that?" To many well-intentioned people this oversimplified diagnosis smacks of naïveté verging on "charlatanism." Be that as it may (and whatever the appeal of this "inelegant and uncomplicated" diagnosis for our intellectual élite) the fact is that it is lack of travel, lack of manpower and lack of concentration that is mainly responsible for our sluggish performance. Surveys show that British firms cover more export markets, yet with far smaller staffs, than the Germans and Japanese.

There is no other sensible conclusion from the fact that the growth of British sales is slowest where British price advantages are greatest and it is not "lack of efficiency" or lack of "competitive ability" that is preventing Britain from selling more. The opportunities are there.

Anthony Harris writes: We present Mr Tessler's views not only because they are cheerful and provocative and based on wide practical experience, but because they are an important corrective to the usual view. I am by no means clear that there is as much difference as he argues between the devaluation argument of Professor Kaldor and his own—both of them believe that export demand leads to healthier growth than home demand, but where Professor Kaldor would improve export margins through the exchange rate, Mr Tessler believes we could simply raise prices. But the important point is that it is profitability rather than price which is the central issue in many markets and products—a fact which Whitehall failed to appreciate in 1967.

Devaluation was an opportunity to raise (sterling) prices and intensify marketing effort, but much official propaganda was aimed at persuading exporters to cut foreign exchange prices, when in many cases this was precisely the wrong strategy. Mr Tessler's view may be a half truth, but it is the other half of the official half-truth of 1967. Official thinking has since moved toward a more central position; much thinking in industry is undoubtedly, as usual, behind the times.

National Savings rise

The upward surge in National Savings continued during May, with net receipts rising to £49 million—the highest figure since January 1963—the National Savings department announced yesterday. The figure, with interest and minus Savings Bond redemptions, is equal to £52.5p.

Premium Savings Bond sales leapt from £13.3 million in April to £29.2 million in May. Allowing for a slight rise in the month, it was more than £13 million higher than the previous month and nearly seven times more than the May 1970 figure.

National Savings Certificate sales shot up from £43.3 million in April to £68 million in May. In spite of a 50 per

cent repayment increase compared with the previous month, the net figure was £5.5 million higher at £18.3 million—the highest since September 1968. Trustee Savings Banks' ordinary and deposit accounts made a substantial contribution to the surplus for the month. Net receipts of £8.5 million for their ordinary accounts reflects a turn round of some £10 million in May 1970 position.

Demand gap is growing

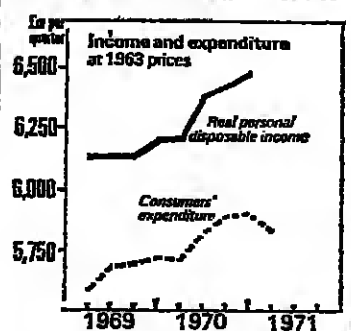
The continuing rise in national savings is, ironically, bad news for the economy. Together with the large continuing inflow into building societies, it represents the reluctance of ordinary people to spend their incomes.

By ANTHONY HARRIS
As is shown in the latest official chart, it is the lack of willingness to spend rather than the abundance of spending power which is causing the recession in demand—a rise in savings in spite of

accelerating inflation which is the exact reverse of the "flight from money" which was widely expected when inflation first began to gather pace. (This was an important sub-theme in the Conservative election campaign of 1970.)

Certainly until the end of March real disposable incomes—the real buying power of after-tax incomes—was rising quite steeply: but real consumer spending—spending corrected for price rises—levelled out and began to fall (this was partly because of the postal strike).

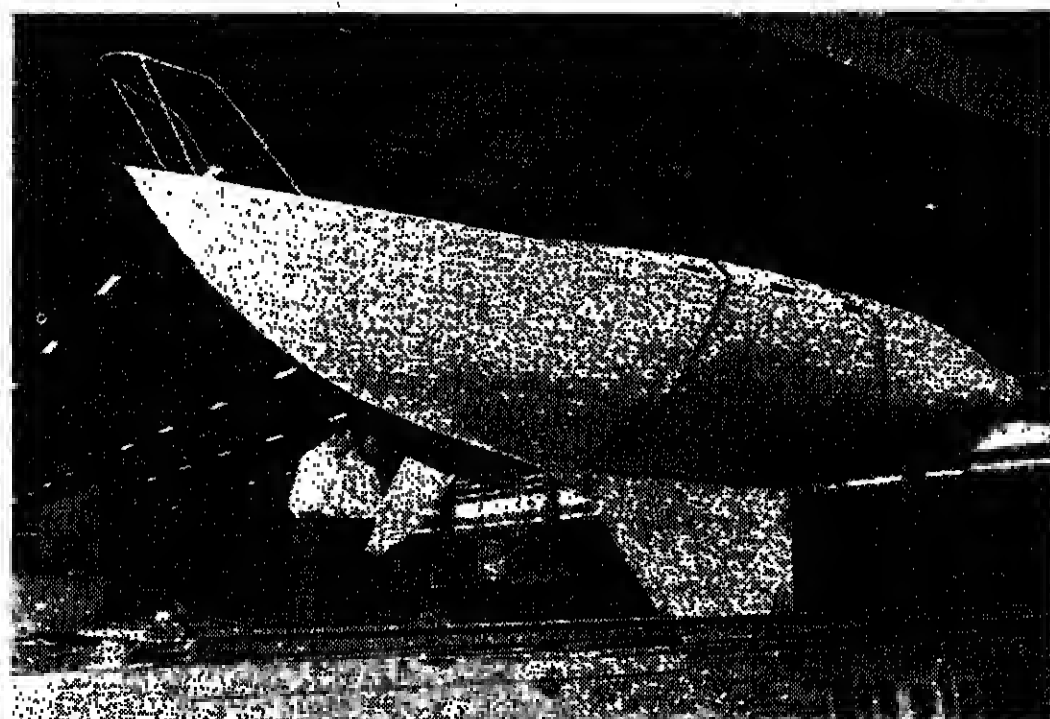
By May price inflation was faster and the growth of incomes slower than in earlier



months: the fact that savings could reach new records under such circumstances is a heavily bearish indicator. In the short run, the rise in savings suggests that the Government could safely make a further reduction in taxation (the enormous rise in taxes under Mr Jenkins was designed to create "saving" in the public sector, but public investment could now be financed by private saving).

In the longer run, the piling up of savings makes the economy more unstable—generating a recession while the savings are built up, but accumulating a store of private spending power which could be unlocked quite suddenly when the confidence of consumers in prospects for the economy and for jobs is restored. The sluggish demand for loans is building up a similar store of purchasing power in the banks.

For the moment, however, the prospect is for a deeper recession and a further build-up of savings, since industry is improving its profit margins by raising prices and at the same time cutting its capital spending plans.



Due to be launched next month this 30ft. Half-Ton Cup class racing yacht is of welded construction using Alcan aluminium alloy. Ryton Marine of Northumbria are building the boat to Robert Tucker's design which allows for either fast racing with full IOR genoa or for cruising with a cutter rig

Twinlock pre-tax profit leaps by 31 pc

Twinlock, the Beckenham-based business stationery and systems group of companies, has announced a 31 per cent increase in pre-tax profits for the year ended February 28, 1971, at £403,137 compared with £307,473, when heavy financial investment ahead of decimalisation hit profit. Group turnover rose by 18 per cent from £5,389,537 to £6,353,066.

The absence of immediate tax relief on the losses incurred by one of their overseas subsidiaries resulted in profits after tax rising only 17 per cent to £229,330.

The recommended final dividend is 2½ per cent making a total for the year of 4 per cent against 3½ per cent for 1969-70.

Atkins Bros holds payout
Atkins Brothers (Hosiery), the Hinkley-based hosiery and knitwear group, is effectively maintaining its dividend, even though pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 have fallen from £335,302 to £250,332. The board is recommending a final dividend of 8½ per cent which makes a total of 13½ per cent, equivalent to the 15 per cent declared the previous year on smaller capital.

Clyde Paper cuts loss

The Glasgow-based Clyde Paper Company has cut back its annual trading loss from £265,274 to £120,327, but has again passed its dividend for the year to March 31. The reduced loss was achieved on

turnover which was £117,000 lower at £3,633,000.

The chairman, Mr Allan McLeod, said that the board has decided to discontinue the manufacture of certain grades of paper which had become unprofitable.

He said that the proceeds of sale of papermaking plant and machinery was likely to be materially less than book value, and that the amount of these book losses could not be accurately determined.

It had thus been decided to establish a reorganisation pro-

vision of £160,000 against which book losses on disposal of assets, redundancy payments, and other terminal losses would be charged in due course. This sum has been transferred from revenue reserves.

The company's auditors, Alexander Sloan and Company, make their auditors' report subject to two comments. They say that the reorganisation provision is based on estimates provided by the management, and that they are unable to express an opinion on the value of the investment in the subsidiary company, Flowrap.

CITY COMMENT

Not such an odd tie-up?

INTUITION is likely to play an important part in the early market performance of Lincroft Kilgour which starts life as a public company this week via a placing of 35 per cent of the capital at a price of 40p per share by brokers Rowe Rudd. This rag trade company has a short profit record in its present form, but an association with two George Best marketing companies gives a touch of glamour. The group was formed out of what may seem an odd tie-up between Lincroft, a ready-to-wear men's clothing firm concentrating on the mass market for trendy clothes, and Kilgour, a Mayfair bespoke tailor making suits in the £130 bracket.

Not surprisingly, a split of the recent figures shows Lincroft as the fast-growing end of the business with profits rising from £1,500 in 1967-8 to £73,000 in 1969-70. Kilgour achieved profits of £64,000 in 1967-8 and £81,700 in 1968-9 before falling back to £37,000 in 1969-70. About half the money being raised by the placing will cover the cash element of the purchase price of Kilgour. The impression is that the new owners have the resources and the expertise to give a strong push forward to a company which has a high reputation here and in the US for quality work. Lincroft, which is having its

work cut out to meet demand, is increasing capacity to turn out suits and jackets. Shirts, which are marketed through 700 outlets, are also being vigorously promoted.

The board estimates that the enlarged group's profit is now running at £175,000 pre-tax against £130,000 for 1968-70. On this basis, the forecast 27 per cent dividend which offers a yield of 6.75 per cent at the placing price, would be covered nearly twice by earnings of 5.25p per share.

Dealings will start on Thursday on a P/E of 7.82—a rating which discounts the uncertainties of the clothing sector. A small premium would not be a surprise.

PILKINGTON BROS Nearer the mark
WELL, WELL! It looks as if the pre-prospectus forecast that we made for Pilkington Brothers ahead of the share marketing was a little nearer the mark than the official one.

We predicted a fall to around £12 millions for 1970-71, the official forecast was for £10.4 millions. Over the weekend came the news that profits were in fact £13.9 millions.

Our October comment suggested a return to £16 millions for the current year as a minimum expectation, so it will be interesting to see if there is any official confirmation of this in the report.

Evans of Leeds comes to market

Evans of Leeds, a property and anticipated increases investment and trading group, rental income during the year is coming to the market with an offer for sale of 1,500,000 ordinary 25p shares at 80p per share. The application lists for the shares, being offered for sale by Hambros Bank, will open on Thursday (June 24).

The directors believe that the company owning the share capital of the 17 companies ending March 31, 1972, should, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, be not less than £360,000—on the basis of known Property Group.

Competition needed

A call for more competition between rail and road transport is contained in a study, "Transport for Passengers," published today by the Institute of Economic Affairs.

Written by an economist, Mr John Hibbs, it urges more competition in the bus industry and between rail and road transport. While not a panacea for all ills this is seen as "a necessary reform which cannot be helped society to secure an adequate and viable public transport industry without denying ourselves the very real economic and social advantages of the private car."

Transport for Passengers (IEA, 50p).

This Advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange, London.

The Lincroft Kilgour Group Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1948-1967)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised	Issued and to be issued
£250,000	£200,000

2,500,000 Ordinary Shares of 10p each

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange, London, for permission to deal in and for quotation for the whole of the issued share capital of the Company.

Particulars of the Company are available in The Exchange Telegraph and Moodies Statistical Services, and copies may be obtained during usual business hours (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 5th July, from:

ROWE RUDD & CO.

63, London Wall, London, E.C.2

HIGHAMS LIMITED 'A Challenging Year'

Highlights from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. Alec E. Higham, O.B.E., J.P.

- A thorough investigation into product development, management, marketing and sales has been completed and a new strategy for the Company's future has been agreed.
- Application and Plans for the year 1971-72 have been agreed and a new strategy for the Company's future has been agreed.
- Further substantial profits have been achieved.
- Children's Clothing... profits have grown during the year and will be even higher in 1971-72.
- Men's Wear... profits have grown during the year and will be even higher in 1971-72.
- Women's Wear... profits have grown during the year and will be even higher in 1971-72.
- Future... The Board is very confident with regard to the current year and the prospects for the future.

HIGHAMS LTD., World Bank Mills, Accrington, Lancs.

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Self notes

Mental hospital report attacked

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